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COMMUNICATION CASE HINGES ON PUBLIC'S RIGHTS

Extent of Federal Control of Telephones, Cables and Radio Chief Issue

WIDE VARIANCE SHOWN IN ECONOMIC POLICY

Views Range From Government Ownership to Lightest of Official Regulation

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Underlying the communications problem involving the control and possible unification of telephone, cable and radio services, which the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has for weeks been so thoroughly surveying, is an issue that transcends the confines of the communications industry, world-wide and vital though it is. That it is as pressing today as it was a decade or a century ago only emphasizes the enduring perplexity that it presents to the Government.

Simply the question is "protecting the public interest"; how to do so effectively, fairly and lastingly. There are various schools of thought about the matter; one, government regulation as represented by the Interstate Commerce Commission and state utilities boards; another, government participation in the corporate holdings of the private interests; a third, largely held by certain business men, no special agencies but leaving the problem up to the courts; and a fourth, public ownership.

All these viewpoints and theories are represented in the membership of the Senate committee. In the person of James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman, a multimillionaire business man, is embodied the idea of government regulatory institutions. On the other extreme is Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, who declares that he sees no lasting solution of the question excepting public ownership. Mr. Wheeler admits that he sees little hope of carrying his theory "at this time," but he is absolutely confident that government ownership and operation of the basic industries is inevitable.

Competitive Policy Waning

There was a time when the so-called "liberal" elements, advocating Government regulation by special agencies, maintained as an essential concomitant of such a policy the need of "competition." They insisted that only by unrestricted competition could the consumers' interests be safeguarded. This ultimately became the national rule, as contained in the Sherman anti-trust laws, and legally the code is still in force.

But actually the economic state has long passed this era. The present industrial and business world is one

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Czechoslovakia Votes to Ratify Hague Agreement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Debate in the Czechoslovakian Parliament over the speech of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduard Benes, on the Hague Conference ended with a majority of votes for ratification. This is the first time that all German parties, with the exception of the German Nationalists, voted in favor of the Czechoslovak foreign policy.

A number of speakers in the debate emphasized the necessity for the spirit of the Hague conference in internal affairs, the necessity for reductions in the huge military expenditure and for a closer understanding between Czechoslovakia and the neighboring states. Dr. Benes intervened several times to reply to queries and statements on the part of various speakers—a method common in western parliaments, but not here, where the minister usually only sums up the debate at the end.

Extension Planned on Kenmore Subway

Extension of the Kenmore subway line under Commonwealth Avenue to a subway station near the proposed Boston University campus at Cottage Farm Bridge is included in plans just drawn up by the Boston Transit Commission and revealed in a statement issued by Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the commission.

"While no authority has been granted by the Legislature to extend the Boylston Street subway west of Governor Square," the statement further reads, "plans for a subway have been prepared, and they provide for a station in the vicinity of the Boston University Building, between Chilmark and St Mary's Streets.

No provision has been made for an underpass to the university buildings, but a request from the university authorities might well be considered in formulation of the details of a rapid transit line."

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British Labor Party 'Safe in the Saddle'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

REFERENCE of Stanley Baldwin at the Conservative meeting to possible victory for his party in two years confirms the view generally held here that the present Labor Government is safe in the saddle for some time.

The Times (independent Conservative) says: "As things stand at present, although technically the head of a minority government, no Prime Minister was ever for the time being in a more impregnable position. If for any reason of his own he were to go to the country tomorrow he would unquestionably be returned to office."

R. C. A. Patent Control Tests Antitrust Act

Prosecution to Follow If Federal Investigation Warrants Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Declaring that patent control by the Radio Corporation of America constitutes "one of the most complicated cases" ever examined by the Department of Justice, John L. O'Brian, assistant to the Attorney-General, in charge of anti-trust work, stated the department's attitude toward the alleged radio trust would be made known in a few weeks. Work on the case is now being done by "two of the ablest men" of the division, he said.

While this information, which is vital to the whole radio industry, was presented on Feb. 6, to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Maj.-Gen. James G Harbord, chairman of the board, R. C. A., was defending the cable-radio merger plan, and William A. Winterbottom, vice-president of the same company, made a reply to charges by Joseph Pierson, of Press Wireless, Inc. The two representatives of R. C. A. covered criticisms which have been heard during the past weeks of testimony before the committee.

Mr. O'Brian's statement was the first formal explanation of the Government's attitude toward the patennt cross-licensing arrangement between R. C. A., Westinghouse, General Electric and other affiliated companies. Mr. O'Brian's statement indicates that the matter is likely to be a classic in federal legal records. The "legal monopoly," gained by R. C. A. patents, Mr. O'Brian said, "presents a conflict" with the antitrust laws enacted to prevent monopoly.

3500 Patents Controlled

"As shown by the briefs filed before the Federal Trade Commission and their recent statements, it is their claim that every act complained of is protected by the legal monopoly set up the Government through the issue of patents.

"In addition to the patent features, other legal questions are presented by the types of contract and corporate forms employed by the parties as well as by their business practice.

"Until the legal questions presented by conflicting representations on the more important claims can be solved, it will be impossible for the department to reach a conclusive opinion as to whether the parties have in fact exceeded their legal rights and have in fact transgressed the antitrust laws. The work on the case is being done by two of the ablest men of this division under my personal direction. From the progress already made it seems probable that the department will be able to define its attitude within another three or four weeks' additional time. Nothing more can be done to expedite its consideration than is being done.

Preferred Attention Given

"I can assure you, however, that the case is receiving preferred attention, and that if as a result of the present intensive study the conclu-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

RAIL COMBINE VALUE DOUBTED BY PRESIDENTS

Chiefs of New England Roads Cite Changes in Recent Years

Consolidation of New England railroads would fail to bring as many benefits as are generally pictured, according to testimony of the heads of railroads in the region who testified at the first hearing before the New England railroad committee.

This committee, appointed by the governors of the six New England states is to make a detailed inquiry into the region's transportation facilities and to give special attention to proposals for consolidation.

The railroad presidents, it was indicated at the hearing, will not oppose consolidation. They maintain a noncommittal attitude, in many instances indicating that they believe other ways are open to improve the region's transportation facilities.

The rail executives indicated that one of the greatest benefits of consolidation would be to give New England a "united front" in dealing with other railroads throughout the country. This they said, would apply to rates and various traffic problems.

Changes Pointed Out

Rolland H. Spaulding, general chairman of the committee, in opening the hearing, emphasized the changes that had taken place since the passage of the transportation act which empowered the Interstate Commerce Commission to draft a plan for unification of the nation's railroads.

In 1923, he said, Boston & Maine stock was worth 18 cents, and today it is quoted at $1.02. Stock of the New Haven Railroad has increased in value during the same period from 19 cents to $1.15.

Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, outlined a plan for consolidation which, he said, should be considered if it becomes apparent that some form of merger of New England roads is necessary.

Asks Local Control

The Boston & Maine Railroad, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Rutland, the Maine Central and the Bangor & Aroostook railroads should be included in any New England consolidation, he said. The Vermont Central and the Boston & Albany, he added, should be excluded.

Speaking of his own road, Mr. Todd emphasized that because of its local character, its needs were best served under local control. The road at present makes all of its freight cars in Maine, which would not be true if it were part of a larger system.

Thomas N. Perkins, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, emphasized that New England could "get along" without consolidation.

Seeks to Cut Costs

"The solution to the present problems," he said, "is to increase the co-operation between the shippers and the railroads. Consolidation would be a big help but it is not a sovereign panacea.

Speaking for his own road, Mr. Perkins said that its efforts would be to continue the increasing of efficiency and the reduction of operating expenditures which had marked its recent progress.

H. M. Biscoe, vice-president of the New York Central in charge of the Boston & Albany Railroad, testified that railroad preferences played no part in the reduction of tonnage from the Port of Boston. The New York Central, he said, preferred to ship to Boston because transatlantic exports cost less from Boston than New York. The steamship lines, however, preferred to ship from New York.

Even greater than the effect of this situation, he said, was the growing traffic of Montreal, which has resulted in the falling off of exports along the American Atlantic coast. This, he added, is due to the all-water route to Montreal. The situa-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Charge of Drinking Among Boys Denied by Directors of Academies

Preparatory School Headmasters Blame Parents in Replying to Drunkenness Claims by Editorial Writer

Parents, rather than the students, are to blame for most youthful flouting of the prohibition law, but despite this situation there is less drinking among preparatory school students than there was a generation or more ago.

This opinion is voiced by headmasters of leading boys' academies throughout the United States in replies to charges of youthful drunkenness.

Much erroneous information, it is contended, has been circulated recently in discussions of the relation between youth and prohibition. One of the most drastic charges was made by a syndicate editorial writer who charged that "a crop of drunkenness is being bred that will disgrace this country and injure the young American generation, as oppressive child labor in England injured British youth in the last century."

The writer recommended that for "real information" the opinions of preparatory school teachers be sought.

Accepting this challenge, The Christian Science Monitor wrote to 25 of the heads of leading preparatory schools, including those specifically mentioned by the editorial writer. Of this group 17 replied. Excerpts from their discussions of conditions follow:

Dr. Alfred E. Stearns
Headmaster, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

On such evidence as has come to our attention here, I am disposed to believe that there is less drinking in this school and schools of our type today than there was even three years ago.

During recent years our boys have been gathered more and more under our own roof until today they are practically all living in our own dormitories and faculty houses, in intimate touch with members of the teaching force and under conditions which would naturally reveal far more promptly than formerly, evidences of the use of liquor.

Liquor cases as matters of discipline are today almost unknown to us. If I recall rightly, we have not had one for two or three years. We might have several tomorrow, for all I know, but that would not

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

DECREE FREES OPPONENTS OF DE RIVERA RULE

Amnesty Granted All Who Were Convicted of Rebellion —Guerra Exonerated

MADRID (AP)—A royal decree was issued Feb. 6 declaring a general amnesty for all those who are accused of, or who have been convicted of rebellion or sedition against the Spanish Government during the dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera, who was overthrown in the previous week.

The decree wiped out charges against Jose Antonio Sanchez Guerra, former Liberal Premier, who has been facing retrial on account of sedition growing out of the abortive Ciudad Real rebellion of 1928 and against other civilians and army officers connected with revolutionary attempts at that city and Valencia and Segovia. Several hundred persons, many of them officers in the artillery corps, are affected.

Sanchez Guerra, it is believed, intends to re-enter politics, probably heading a new political group.

Whether General De Rivera will be asked personally to return about 1,000,000 pesetas ($130,000) in fines levied by his decrees during the dictatorship against persons too critical of his Government is a question discussed by some Madrid newspapers.

Neither the Treasury nor the Dictator profited by the fines as the money went to charitable institutions, so public opinion seems to be that General De Rivera should not be forced to return the fines. But the newspaper El Sol, always strongly opposed to the Dictatorship, urges that something be done about them.

The Count de Romanones, Conservative leader, paid the greatest amount—500,000 pesetas. Lieut.-Gen. Francisco Aguilera paid 175,000, and there were numerous smaller assessments.

El Sol says that if the acts of the dictatorship are illegal, then its fines are in the same class. It adds that the question should be settled, because if Spain has another dictatorship the people ought to know whether they have to pay its fines.

London Eulogizes Taft and Hughes as Peace Allies

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The appointment of Charles E. Hughes to succeed William H. Taft as Chief Justice of the United States has occasioned appreciative comment here upon the work for international peace which these two distinguished jurists have done.

The association of Mr. Hughes, first with the Washington conference on naval disarmament in 1921-22 and afterward with the Permament Court of International Justice at The Hague, have made his name a household word in Europe. Mr. Taft is also regarded as standing for the policy of international conciliation. The message he addressed to the United States and Britain upon the occasion of his visit to England in June, 1922, is recalled in The Times. These two countries, Mr. Taft said on that occasion, are "more alike than any other two peoples," and, he added, "they can if they act together make more strongly for peace than any other two peoples."

GREAT SMOKY PARK PROJECT IS UNDER WAY

Transfer of 150,000 Acres of Wild Land Marks First Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Formal transfer of 150,000 acres of mountain, forest, valley and stream by delegations from North Carolina and Tennessee to the Secretary of the Interior marks the official establishment of Great Smoky Mountain Park.

To the great tract represented in the presentation of deeds will be added many other acres, making a reserve of some of the finest scenery of the East, easily accessible to thousands. To the north of the Great Smoky National Park lies the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. The law providing for the founding of these parks made their acceptance by the Government conditional on the presentation of clear title to the land.

Because there are more than 700,000 acres in the Great Smoky district suitable for park purposes, the park will not be delevoped until at least half of the remaining 544,000 acres are acquired and presented to the Government. The states of North Carolina and Tennessee have raised nearly $5,000,000 for the purchase of land, and the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation has pledged an equal amount.

Only recently have the beauties of the Great Smoky Mountain region begun to be known, yet half the people of the country live within 500 miles of this "roof top of eastern America." A number of peaks have an altitude of 6000 feet or more. The domes, the chasms, the wooded slopes, the numerous streams and the blue haze that envelopes the scene make it a gorgeous region.

A great automobile highway is to traverse the crest and great tracts, now unknown, will be threaded with bridle paths, hiking trails and automobile courses. The amount of forest to be included in the park is equaled only by the variety of trees. There are 127 species of trees in the Great Smokies. At the foot of Mt. LeConte are trees indigenous to southern Tennessee and at the top trees indigenous to southern Canada. Individual trees attain a great size, while pines reach a height of 200 feet and poplars 25 feet in girth.

Wild life abounds. There are more than 160 species of birds, including grouse, eagles and wild turkeys. The "Southern Highlanders," who have been in the regions for generations, and the Cherokee Indians, who will retain possession of their holdings, will add a picturesque note.

The approaches to the park will be magnificent. Tourists from Cincinnati and Chicago will come by way of Cumberland Gap, White Top Mountain and Knoxville. From St. Louis and the Southwest they will approach by way of Muscle Shoals, Lookout Mountain and the Great Gorge of the Tennessee River.

Peace in Business

has been furthered by application of commercial arbitration, a new method which points toward another means for greater world prosperity. The Monitor presents a series of four daily articles written by the first vice-president of the American Arbitration Association, who shows how this plan saves time and money in solving business differences. The first article will appear

Tomorrow

MEXICO QUIET AFTER ASSAULT ON ORTIZ RUBIO

President Expected Back at Desk in Week—Assailant and Seven Others Held

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Pascual Ortiz Rubio, President of Mexico since noon of Feb. 5, is resting at his home with a wound from a 38-caliber pistol shot in his cheek and jaw, inflicted by a would-be assassin, just two hours after his inauguration.

His physicians and his secretary, who was with him when the attack was made, believe he will have recovered sufficiently in about a week to assume the duties of his new office.

Meanwhile, Emilio Portes Gil, who turned the Presidency over to Ortiz Rubio, in his new capacity of Minister of the Interior in the one-day-old Government, conducted an investigation of the attack, which he believed was the development of a widespread plot.

The assailant was held in the Mexico City military headquarters, the subject of continual questioning since he fired six shots at the automobile of the President as he left his first cabinet meeting at the National Palace. Seven others, their names undivulged were held by the police.

Police finally settled upon the man's identity as Daniel Flores. His age is 22 years, and he hails from the little town of Charcos, San Luis Potosi. Police do not believe the crime had a religious motive, but lay it rather to a plot of "Vasconcelistas," as adherents of the defeated presidential candidate, Jose Vasconcelos, are known.

None Seriously Injured

None of six others wounded by the shots from Flores' gun was injured seriously. One of the bullets grazed the ear and scalp of Señora de Ortiz Rubio; another grazed the ear of the President's young niece, Señorita Maria Rosh, while the chauffeur of the presidential car has a bullet wound in his shoulder. Three bystanders were wounded.

As the President's automobile departed from the palace through the gate of honor a young well-dressed man, standing behind the presidential guards, was seen to lift his arm and fire at the occupants of the car.

A motorcycle policeman, Jorge San Millan, a member of the presidential guards, jumped from his machine and with others manhandled the gunman, who made no resistance and allowed himself to be taken into the palace. The President's chauffeur, meanwhile, speeded the car through the crowd, which hardly knew what had happened, to a Red Cross hospital where the victims were treated.

News Delayed Several Hours

A censorship was placed on outgoing press matter and practically no dispatches were transmitted for about two hours so that it was several hours later before the President's injury was known outside Mexico.

Gen. Joaquin Amaro, Minister of War, participated in the questioning of Flores, who declared he was a merchant and bore no personal ill will toward Señor Ortiz Rubio but thought he should be removed from the presidency for the country's good.

He said he was not affiliated with Communists and had no religious prejudice but he was alleged to have admitted he was a "Vasconcelista."

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Lindbergh Urges Glider Training for New Pilots

LINDBERGH CAMP, Tehachapi Mountains, Calif. (AP)—An exhaustive study of the glider, which he believes will prove particularly valuable in teaching the public how to fly, has been launched here by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Having piloted a glider to a graceful landing in the Tehachapi foothills after it had lost an aileron in midair, he disclosed Feb. 5 that he believed the sailplane, because of the relatively high degree of safety it provides, could be used to increase public interest in aviation and in training prospective pilots to handle powered planes.

With Hawley Bowlus, glider builder of San Diego, Calif., Colonel Lindbergh established his camp here to carry on a series of experiments and test flights with gliders. During the encampment Mr. Bowlus expects to attempt to better the world glider record for sustained flight, 14 hours, 45 minutes, held by Lieut. Dinort of Germany.

The flying colonel said he hoped to demonstrate that the glider, because of its ease of piloting, is not a hazardous craft, even in the hands of a novice. Student pilots, the colonel believes, can learn to fly much more easily and naturally if they learn the fundamentals of flight in a glider.

SMITHSONIANS SEEK ADDED TRACES OF MAN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Smithsonian Institution is to seek further traces of the man believed to have roamed parts of this continent in the dawn of history.

Heading a party of five members, Dr. James W. Gidley, assistant curator of fossil matter, is starting for Melbourne, Florida, to work six weeks in territory that has brought the institution valuable mammalian finds. The explorers will also study the skeleton recently unearthed near West Palm Beach, believed by some persons to be the bones of an extinct species of elephant.

Canadian Dogs Win International Derby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

EMILE ST. GODARD of The Pas, Manitoba, won the international dog derby, covering the 100-mile course in 8h. 13m. 23s. The race was run in three laps on successive days, and Mr. St. Godard finished in first place each day. Early Brydges of Cranberry Portage, Manitoba, finished second, and Leonhard Seppala of Nome, Alaska, third. This was the first sled-dog race to be held in the Capital, and proved the outstanding event of winter carnival week.

Rumanian Vote Upholds Maniu Peasant Party

Election Forms First Step in Decentralization and Local Autonomy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The first stage of a long period of vehement political agitation ended Feb. 6 in the election throughout the whole country of county councilors and brought the National Peasant Party, now in power, a decisive victory with approximately 70 per cent of the votes cast.

The present elections represent one of the first steps in the application of the new administrative law providing a large degree of decentralization and local autonomy. The next stage will be the forthcoming election of councilors in all villages and cities and the seven large districts or directorates in which Rumania has been divided. The country will then have a completely new administrative body elected largely by the people.

Although the Government obtained a smaller proportion of the total votes cast than in the parliamentary election 14 months ago it received more than any other party in power ever won in free elections, which is taken to indicate that in spite of the Government's mistakes and the acute economic crisis the Nation still has more confidence in Juliu Maniu than in any other political leader.

The party of General Averescu, which daily demands power from the Regency in vehement terms, utterly failed, barely getting a minimum quota of one-fifth of the votes cast in one county and not electing a single councilor anywhere else.

The Liberals won more places than anticipated, passing the minimum quota in 20 of Rumania's 70 counties. The Government won practically all seats in the new provinces comprising over half the country, while the Liberals obtained approximately 30 per cent of the votes of the old kingdom and about 20 per cent of the votes in the whole of Rumania.

'Outside' Policemen Get Lost—Hire Only Residents, Is Plea

Even policemen get lost in Boston, but the City's crooked streets are not to blame, according to testimony offered in a legislative hearing upon a bill to change existing civil service rules.

"I met a policeman on Tremont Street recently and he was asking where the State House was," Lewis E. Sullivan Jr., Representative from Dorchester, told the committee.

"That isn't all," he said. "There was another policeman from the Charlestown division down near the old State House who was looking for the City Hall because he wanted to get his pay."

Mr. Sullivan's solution is to obtain passage of a law requiring that Boston residents be given precedence in the appointment of the city's police officers. During the police strike a ruling of the Attorney-General permitted residents from anywhere in the State to be appointed. There is no longer a necessity for this emergency regulation, Mr. Sullivan contended.

Chicago Parks Head Drops 100 Employees

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—More than 100 employees have been dropped as unnecessary by the Lincoln Park Board here, it is announced by Warren Wright, the new president of the Park District, one of the most important in Chicago. Mr. Wright promised further economies later. He took office a short time ago.

"These employees were eliminated without impairing the efficiency or service of the park system," he said. They were dispensed with, he added, in the desire to give taxpayers better value for their money.

The cut knocks off about one-seventh of the payroll expense. Mr. Wright said the reduction amounted to something more than $250,000 and that the total pay roll was $1,750,000.

SUGAR CONGRESS FAVORED

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Sugar planters and sugar mill workers of the state of Pernambuco met at Recife Feb. 4 and approved a project providing for organization of a sugar congress. A commission was appointed to get the backing of Gov. Estacio Coimbra of Pernambuco.

SUBMARINE USE TO BE UNDER FIRE AT PARLEY

Plenary Session to Discuss Whole Question of Undersea Craft

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM BELIEVED IN SIGHT

Plan Is Under Informal Consideration for Bigger Cut in Battleships

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Assurance that a satisfactory way out of the old impasse on the submarine issue follows immediately on the heels of the announcement in London that the five power naval conference is to meet in full plenary session on Feb. 11 to consider the question of undersea craft.

Coupled with this encouragement is the declaration of the conference that it intends to speed up work all round in order to achieve results which will keep public opinion at its present helpful level. The question of the global or category method of limitation is to be left for final drafting in the first committee which conferred again on Feb. 6 and which it is said recorded further agreement in a number of important points. While this matter is in the first committee, the rest of the conference intends to broach other problems and similarly place them in committee.

The opening of the submarine issue is undertaken, it is said, on the motion of Henry L. Stimson, and private conversations are in order between now and Feb. 11 to prepare the way for a harmonious exposé of national viewpoints. For the first time since the Washington Conference, the submarine is to be brought into open formal discussion. After the public declarations the question becomes the subject of private negotiations during which the greatest progress is to be expected. There are many indications at hand that the question may be successfully solved. Great Britain, the United States and Italy have gone publicly on record in favor of the abolition of the submarine as a method of warfare. But France and Japan still firmly believe that undersea craft is vitally necessary to their national defense.

Compromise Is Needed

The conference therefore must compromise. Already during the Washington conference a compromise on this issue was prepared when the treaty was drawn up, strictly limiting the use of the submarine and barring submarine attack on merchant shipping during war. This treaty secured the ratification of all powers but France. Now it is said on excellent authority that the French intended to introduce this or a very similar treaty on its own initiative.

The American delegation had expected to revive the treaty themselves, but now it is explained that André Tardieu, French Premier, aware of the difficulty in securing its ratification in France if it came on foreign initiative, has adroitly planned a forestalling.

Whether this French initiative will be developed actually or not, the London conference may be expected to consider submarines initially as the Washington conference did in terms of an international undertaking restricting their most inhuman uses. Such a treaty of limitation, it is felt, will go very far to reduce the fears of nations of the same kind of submarine menace as existed in the last war.

But considerably more may be expected. In return for setting aside temporarily their keen desire to abolish submarines, Great Britain, the United States and Italy expect a measurable concession in tonnage, size and numbers of the submarines by France and Japan. The working out of these figures undoubtedly will present some complexities, but in the hopeful atmosphere which continues in London and which the plenary session is expected to enhance, it is felt that monster submarines will be drastically limited, if not abolished, and that the total tonnage figures of the whole submarine fleets will be limited to a level hitherto considered impossible.

Dominions Urge Expedition

The decision to speed up the work of the conference followed a recommendation sent to the chief delegates by a meeting of the British Dominions, who consider that their best contribution at the moment would be this urge for expeditiousness.

More details on exactly what transpired at the recent meeting between the Japanese and Americans are now available, and it is correct to say that a discussion on the battleships question played an important part. The most difficult issue between Japan, the United States and Great Britain still, of course, concerns cruisers and the probable purpose of discussing battleships was to smooth the path for cruiser conversations. It is now said that Mr. Stimson explained the battleship details to Reijiro Wakatsuki.

The exact terms of Mr. Stimson's explanations to Mr. Wakatsuki were apparently along the following lines as evidencing the official American views.

1. That the life of the battleship be extended from 20 to 25 years which would be for battleships until 1936.
2. America would consider scrapping three battleships if Britain scraps five and Japan one.
3. That the maximum tonnage of battleships for eventual replacement.

Japan in 7 Years Builds New Tokyo at Expenditure of 700,000,000 Yen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Reconstruction of the capital following the earthquake of September, 1923, is now practically complete after more than six years of energetic labor and an expenditure of 700,000,000 yen (a yen equals about 50 cents), and a fitting observance of the gigantic achievement will be held in the presence of the Emperor on March 26.

The restoration of Tokyo is a monument to Japanese determination and competency. The task faced seven years ago was that of rebuilding the greater part of one of the largest cities of the world, of rehabilitating shattered and disrupted public services of all kinds, of re-establishing disorganized industry. Thus the Tokyo of today is a new Tokyo both physically and in the spirit of its people.

The ceremony will be conducted by the national Government in cooperation with the Tokyo prefectural and municipal boards, and prominent persons among the officials and private citizens will be the guests of the reconstruction bureau. It is expected that these will gather from all over the country to the number of some 10,000. More than 30,000 medals will also be distributed in commemoration of the completion of the gigantic task, one of the greatest of the kind in history.

The reconstruction work necessitated the removal or clearing away of the débris of some 200,000 buildings of every description. So many obstacles, both economic and physical, were encountered and overcome that the restoration of Tokyo becomes unquestionably one of the great achievements of modern times, and a testimonial to Japanese energy and capacity.

The Emperor has expressed his intention to make a detailed tour of the whole reconstructed area during the two days preceding the celebration.

Hindu Raja and 'Untouchable' Shake Hands as Sweeper Takes Seat in Bengal Council

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An "untouchable" took his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council Feb. 5 and to his great surprise was greeted by handshake from a high caste Hindu Raja of Sankesh, according to a statement published in the Daily Telegraph here.

Until a week ago the new member was a "sweeper" at the European Club and is the first representative of the depressed classes ever elected in Bengal. He is unable to read or write and took the oath which is usually administered in English in Bengali.

He was unable to follow the proceedings but when interviewed later declared he did not believe in any present political party but would support any group which promised relief from the intolerable position of the outcasts he represented.

after 1936 should be 35,000 tons which is the same as at present.

Battleship gun caliber should be reduced from 16 to 14 inches.

It will be observed that points three and four are in reality academic at the present moment, since under the first point, no rebuilding is to take place until 1936 and nations cannot alter the size or gunnage until they rebuild. In 1935 another conference will presumably be held with the greatest hopes of postponing the building of battleships further. Proposals substantially on these lines are being seriously considered by at least three delegations. Indeed, even more far-reaching proposals are being aired in private and official discussions. One plan put forward under convincing authority says that the project of scrapping 17 capital ships of three nations is under informal discussion.

Great Britain would retire eight battleships, the United States six and Japan three. These 17 capital ships are those which become obsolete and before replacement between now and the end of 1935. This proposal reduces the capital ship fleets of the three countries to 12-12-7 ratio, which is very like the original Washington 5-5-3 ratio.

Japan, it is said, does not favor reducing her fleet so low. In these directions the thought on the capital ships question is moving.

In the meanwhile the highest expectations of success are held universally, though the press is urged to go slow in predicting sensational agreements.

B. & A. BUYS NEW ENGINES

The Boston & Albany railroad announces the purchase of 15 new locomotives: 10 for freight service and five for passenger, at a cost of nearly $1,500,000, April or May delivery.

The Opera Season

Thursday, Feb. 6—Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," with Mmes. Leider, Olszewska; Messrs. Stack, Bonelli, Kipnis. Conductor: Pollak.

Friday, Feb. 7—Charpentier's "Louise," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens; Messrs. Maison, Marcoux. Conductor: Polacco.

Saturday matinée, Feb. 8—Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," with Mmes. Leider, Mason, Olszewska; Messrs. Kipnis, Ringling, Maison. Conductor: Pollak.

Saturday evening, Feb. 8—Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Mmes. Salvi, Glade; Messrs. Cortis, Bonelli, Lazzari. Conductor: St. Leger.

Monday, Feb. 10—Massenet's "Thais," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Marcoux, Mojica. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Tuesday, Feb. 11—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Olszewska, Mason; Messrs. Maison, Formichi, Cotreuil. Conductor: Cooper.

Wednesday matinée, Feb. 12—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Raisa, Leider, Freund; Messrs. Strack, Bonnelli, Kipnis. Conductor: Polacco.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 12—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Hackett, Inghilleri. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb. 13—Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens, Freund; Messrs. Mojica, Marcoux, Cotreuil. Conductor: Polacco.

Friday, Feb. 14—Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Mmes. Leider, Kerstins, Messrs. Maison, Ringling, Baromeo. Conductor: Cooper.

Saturday matinée, Feb. 15—Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Ritch, Ringling, Defrere. Conductor Polacco. A ballet to follow.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon; Messrs. Cortis, Inghilleri, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

CORPORATE TAX BASED ON NET INCOME URGED

Abolition of Excess Levy Would Mean Saving, Cutter Claims

Abolition of the corporate excess law in Massachusetts and substitution of a tax based entirely on net income, would simplify tax procedure sufficiently to result in important savings to the corporations, according to B. Ammi Cutter, Assistant Attorney-General, who appeared before the legislative committee on taxation today.

Mr. Cutter explained the proposals of the special recess commission on taxation which includes the abolition of the corporate excess measure. The present law is limited in the extreme, he said, and dissatisfaction is evident because of the limited scope of appeal from the State Board of Tax Appeals. The board has not the confidence of those appearing before it, he said. He added that the bank tax problem is given a solution under the commission's proposals, that is legal.

J. Sidney Stone of Wayland, a member of the special commission, said that under the proposed change there would be no difficulty in finding valuations, which are always, to a certain extent, a matter of opinion.

Corporation Saving Cited

He also pointed out that a means has been provided to assess the excise on an average value rather than value of assets on a fixed tax date. Corporations will save money, he said, through the simplification of the method, thus eliminating much work by attorneys and other experts.

Opposition was voiced by H. Ware Barnum, counsel for the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railroad. He said the proposed legislation would double the elevated's franchise tax and that it would "put some street railways of the State out of business."

Elimination of compulsory military training in Massachusetts schools was defeated in the House of Representatives yesterday. The House adopted an adverse report of the Committee on Education upon a bill providing that no student could be compelled to participate in military drill or studies.

In the course of the debate, Wilford A. Walker, Representative from Woburn, pointed out that the existing law leaves the question in the hands of the municipal authorities and contended that the statute had proven reasonably successful.

Ask Transit Inquiry

The Senate yesterday passed a resolve calling for an investigation of acquisition and construction of rapid transit lines by the Metropolitan District. The investigation is to be made by the recently appointed trustees of the transit district.

The Joint Committee on Judiciary reported "leave to withdraw" on two bills providing that women shall serve in juries.

Sentiment in the Committee on Legal Affairs predominantly opposed to repeal of the state prohibition enforcement act, was disclosed in the official poll of the committee. Nine members were recorded as against the initiative petition to repeal the "Baby Volstead" law. Five members were recorded for the repeal and one member reserved his decision.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Legal Affairs was appointed to redraft the bill amending the present book censorship law.

An additional $10,000 for the work of the Boston Finance Commission was requested by Frank A. Goodwin, the commission's chairman, at a hearing before the Committee on Municipal Finance. The present appropriation is $50,000, but overhead expenses leave only $18,000 for routine work and investigations, Mr. Goodwin said.

Tercentenary Funds Disposal Explained

To circumvent any misapprehension concerning expenditure of tercentenary funds growing out of recent statements in the Boston City Council, Frank W. Prescott, secretary of former Mayor Nichols' advisory committee on advertising, has just made public two letters regarding expenditures by the Boston tercentenary committee.

In one letter, written by Mr. Prescott himself, the new Mayor, James M. Curley, is appraised of what the committee, composed of representatives of most of the prominent agencies in Boston, had done in tilling the field for publicity.

In the other, written by E. J. Goulston, chairman of the advertising advisory committee, who included his resignation in the letter, told of preparations for an intensive newspaper campaign and said that the only money of the $25,000 fund expended by the advertising committee was for composition and drawings, incident to the campaign. At the same time he pointed out that the committee had planned for advertising to be divided among all the agents without partisanship or prejudice.

MEXICO QUIET AFTER ASSAULT ON ORTIZ RUBIO

(Continued from Page 1)

Despite his denial, the Government believed the shooting developed from a well-prepared widespread plot of "Vasconcelista" origin.

Federal district authorities only last week claimed to have frustrated one such "Vasconcelista" plot with arrest of 19 persons who allegedly planned to assassinate both Señor Ortiz Rubio and Señor Emilio Portes Gil, and to seize the Government in the ensuing confusion.

If that was the plan events did not develop as was hoped, for Mexico City, except for an air of anxiety for the President's safety, was quiet, with little or no indication that anything unusual had happened. A crowd of about 60 persons demonstrated in front of the newspaper offices shouting, "Viva Ortiz Rubio!"

Laid to Vasconcelos Plot

During the stadium ceremony of inauguration which 50,000 people, including 2000 Americans, witnessed, a young woman and a man were detained by police on suspicion, but later were released. Police said they had no connection with the shooting. A young woman was believed to have been near Flores, however, possibly to help in his escape. It was not divulged whether she was one of the persons arrested.

Señor Portes Gil, in a statement made after the shooting, said that the attack was the result of a plot by followers of Jose Vasconcelos. He told newspapermen that Señora de Ortiz Rubio had received an unsigned letter a few days ago which said her husband would not live to be inaugurated.

Señor Portes Gil, followed his announcement with a signed statement in which he said that the attempt was proof that there were elements in the country which sought to cast the Nation into chaos and ruin regardless of the means employed. He assured the public, however, that the Government was able to handle any situation which might develop and that it would punish severely anyone acting against the public order.

Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President and Mexico's "strong man," did not attend the inauguration, a gesture which he was said to have hoped would signify to the Mexican public that he had removed himself entirely from the Government and politics. His comment on the attempt against his friend's life was not immediately available.

Gen. Joaquin Amaro, Secretary of War, broadcast a message to the army, calling on it to guard the public order and to co-operate with the civil authorities in maintaining the tranquillity of the Nation. He asserted that the army's patriotism had been proved time and time again in moments of trial.

The American Chargé d'Affaires, Herschel Johnson, and President Hoover's plenipotentiary for the inaugural, Reuben Clark, were the first diplomats to call at the National Palace after the shooting and express their regrets. The papal Nuncio, Monsignor Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, sent a letter to the President and his wife and other churchmen followed suit.

Squads of troops patrolled the streets of the capital all night as a precautionary measure, but no disorder was reported.

It Is Sad, Says Vasconcelos, but Justice Comes First

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Commenting on the attempt to assassinate President Ortiz Rubio in Mexico City, Jose Vasconcelos reiterated his belief that "there can be no peace in Mexico until a free election is effected."

Señor Vasconcelos was defeated by Ortiz Rubio for the Presidency in the Mexican national election last fall.

"The present government of graft and murder must be superseded by a government of public opinion," Señor Vasconcelos said. "During the past six years Calles (Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles) has been using the iron hand, with the result of a half-dozen revolutions and constant agitation and trouble.

"It is sad to think of Ortiz Rubio being hurt, because he is nothing but a tool of Calles. I hope for peace in Mexico, so let us hope for justice first."

Señor Vasconcelos came to Los Angeles shortly after the election last fall. He now is instructor in Spanish language at the University of Southern California.

Hoover Assures Ortiz Rubio of Hope for Quick Recovery

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover, through the State Department on Feb. 6, communicated to President Ortiz Rubio of Mexico his pleasure that the Mexican Chief Executive had escaped serious injury when shot by a would-be assassin. His message read,

"While deeply distressed to learn of the cowardly attack made on you and your family, Mrs. Hoover and I rejoice with the American people that you and Señora de Ortiz Rubio have suffered no serious harm, and that you have been spared to carry on your constructive program. Please accept our most cordial wishes for your complete recovery and be assured that the Government of the United States earnestly trusts that Mexico, under your wise and able guidance, will enjoy an era of spiritual and economic progress.

"Herbert Hoover."

The Senate adopted a resolution offered by J. Thomas Heflin (D.), of Alabama, and ordered a copy sent to the Mexican President. The resolution read:

"The Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the attempt to assassinate the Hon. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, President of the Republic of Mexico and wishes for him a speedy recovery."

Morrow Cables Regrets

LONDON (AP)—Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico, who is now serving on the American naval delegation, sent this message to President Ortiz Rubio:

"I am deeply shocked by the report of an attempt upon your life, and am thankful to know that it failed. I wish to express my warm sympathy for you and Señora Rubio and my hope for your quick and complete recovery."

TEACHERS LOSE PAY RAISE

Teachers and masters of the Boston public schools will be granted no salary increase this year, Dr. John V. Lyons, of the school committee, told the Schoolmen's Economic Association at the Boston City Club last night, whereupon the audience voted to organize the teachers for a special plea to the Legislature.

BEEDY TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

Carroll L. Beedy (R.), Representative in Congress from Maine, will speak on "Our Policy in Haiti and the Philippines" at the University Club on Saturday at 1 p. m.

R. C. A. PATENT CONTROL TESTS ANTI TRUST ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

sion is reached that any legal proceedings are justified, such proceedings will be promptly instituted."

General Harbord's testimony was directed primarily at the evidence submitted by Newcomb Carlton, president of Western Union, in opposition to the proposed merger of R. C. A. and International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation's communications facilities. The witness returned to the original charge that the recent merger of cable and radio facilities in Great Britain constitutes a potential threat which communications services of the United States must meet. Such rivalry had been minimized by Mr. Carlton.

It was argued by General Harbord that the British Post Office will necessarily play off one of the three present competing companies against the others "and will eventually confer a practical monopoly on that American communications organization most likely to be subservient to British interest."

Time and again General Harbord insisted that the contracts between R. C. A. and European governments are "not exclusive."

Word 'Exclusive' Used

Senators questioned the witness closely on this point, bringing out that in negotiations leading up to the R. C. A.—I. T. & T. deal, David Sarnoff, of R. C. A., specifically used the word "exclusive" in relation to contracts with England, Germany and France.

General Harbord said that Western Union refuses to handle R. C. A. messages from an interior point to New York where they can be flashed across the Atlantic in competition with Western Union cables. He urged remedial legislation to end this discrimination.

Pressed by Senators to explain why R. C. A had refused to license the cities of Chicago and Detroit for short wace transmitters for police short wave transmitters for police work, General Harbord professed ignorance of the whole matter. He said he would look into the subject.

Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, asked several questions designed to shed light on charges previously made that the R. C. A. group is preventing introduction of a refillable radio tube into the United States. Again and again witness answered, "I don't know" to such questions. The charge had been made by B. J. Grigsby, president of Grigsby-Grunow Company, Chicago, manufacturers of Majestic radios.

GOODWIN TO DEBATE MOTORCAR INSURANCE

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Russell A. Harmon of the Bancroft Automobile Club will oppose Frank A. Goodwin, former Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in a debate in Worcester on the question of administration of compulsory automobile insurance on Feb. 20 or shortly thereafter.

Mr. Goodwin had suggested either Mr. Harmon or Rep. Clyde H. Swan of Barre as an opponent. The latter two men conferred and reached the decision in favor of Mr. Harmon. In view of Representative Swan's position it was deemed unwise that he engage in a public controversy before the matter is disposed of by the Legislature.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Keith Orpheum program: Ruddell and Donegan; Jay Velie; Three Embassy Boys; Nanette Marchand, Blanche Colvin, and Alan Wood; orchestra.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet"; historical character brought to studio.
7:00 Big Brother Club: Josephine Lupachini, soloist.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 NBC, Coward Comfort Music: Arthur Hadley, tenor; orchestra, direction of Fritz Forsch.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Graham McNamee, baritone; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Seiberling Singers: James Melton, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass; male quartet; Singing Violins.
9:30 Ginter's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:00 NBC, RCA Victor Hour: Amelita Galli-Curci, coloratura soprano; salon orchestra, direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Bob Emery's Light House and Coast Guard News Exchange; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfields (990kc-303m)

5:45 p.m.—WBZA Ensemble.
6:00 Weather; agricultural markets; Chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 Investment talk.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers: soloists and pianos.
7:30 Sall Briggs Ensemble; Melba Abbott, soprano.
8:00 "Melody Parade"; concert music.
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers: sport news drama, Phillips Carlin; Irving Kaufman, baritone; dance orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and "Billy" Hillpot, vocal duo; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies: Muriel Wilson, soprano; male quartet; orchestra direction of Andy Sannella.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program: dance orchestra; vocal interludes.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang: talks; dance music.
5:15 Stetson Parade: dance music.
5:30 Nation-Wide Stores Program: dance music.
5:45 Arch Culture program: dance music.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers: dance music.
6:15 Betelac Braves: concert music.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 The Jesters: dance orchestra; vocal duo.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 "Talkie Trumps."
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club: vocal and instrumental soloists.
8:00 Leopold Morse Birthday Serenaders; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Reradiocast from London: résumé of London conference by Frederic William Wile.
8:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods": Helen Nugent, contralto; male quartet; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, "In a Russian Village": Mme Valentinova, contralto; Villagers' Male Quartet; Peter Biljo's Balalaika Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, "Grand Opera Concert": soloists: mixed vocal group; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, National Forum: "Problems of the Department of the Interior," Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.
11:00 Time; news.
11:10 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Midnight Melodies": Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p.m.—Lawrence Spencer, organist.
5:15 Cleary Sisters.
5:30 Studio program.
6:00 Broadcast for Fishermen.
6:15 Sigma Alpha Iota Program.
6:45 Sam Winram, pianist; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, direction of Walter Damrosch: first part, "Dances of Foreign Lands"; second part, "Music Inspired by Shakespeare's Dramas."
2:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Sports and Boat Show, auspices State Department, American Legion, second annual ice carnival, skating exhibitions by Maribel Vinson, runner-up in the International figure skating championship; Roger Turner, national skating champion; Baptie and Lamb, Shipstead and Johnson, comic hockey game, Boston Garden Exposition Hall; show until 11; ice carnival, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: motion pictures, Vialle Room, 7:30; Young Men's Citizenship Forum, Vialle Room, 8:30.

Boston Public Library; illustrated lecture on "Egypt, Ancient and Modern; Its Arts, Monuments and Mysticism," by Mme. Beale Morey, music by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Lecture Hall, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; final night, American Legion, West Roxbury Post, show, "A Pair of Sixes," Highland Hall, 8.

Lecture in series by Prof. J. Stanley Gardiner, on "Coral Reefs and Islands: Their Biology and Formation," auspices Lowell Institute, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston City Club; address by Tom Skeyhill, author and orator, on "One Day of War," organ recital, by Earl Weidner, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 7:30.

Copley-Plaza; banquet, Boston Wool Trade, Ballroom and Foyer, 6:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Colonial Theater—"Simple Simon," Ed Wynn, 8:15.
Majestic—"Babes in Toyland," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Luncheon meeting, Consumers' League, talk on "A Phase of Trade Union Activity," by Samuel Squibb, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 1.

New England Sports and Boat Show, auspices State Department, American Legion, Boston Garden Exposition Hall, 2 to 11.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: guidance course, Boys' Division Leaders, talk by Henry Parkman Jr., on "Skills in Citizenship," Boys' Division, 4.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Ave.—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Books, illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 5, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge.—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibition: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth Piutti-Barth. Through Feb. 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Feb. 8.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park St.—Prints by modern American and Continental etchers. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston St.—Twenty-seven prints by 27 contemporary artists.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings by Arthur Gibbs Burton. To Feb. 15.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherer-Nye Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through Feb. 8.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ralph W. Gray. Through Feb. 8.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by Bertus Pietersz. Through Feb. 15.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 11.

Providence Art Club, (R. I.)—Paintings by five Providence artists. Through Feb. 9.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy, probably with snow; slowly rising temperature; moderate shifting winds, becoming easterly.

Southern New England: Cloudy, followed by snow late tonight or Friday; slowly rising temperature; fresh northeast and east winds, increasing.

Northern New England: Cloudy, followed by snow in New Hampshire and Vermont; continued cold tonight; Friday snow; slowly rising temperature; moderate north winds, shifting to southeast on Friday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	-2	Memphis	44
Atlantic City	22	Montreal	-10
Boston	3	Nantucket	10
Buffalo	4	New Orleans	50
Calgary	24	New York	14
Charleston	48	Philadelphia	20
Chicago	28	Pittsburgh	26
Denver	20	Portland, Me.	-2
Des Moines	34	Portland, Ore.	34
Eastport	-4	San Francisco	54
Galveston	52	St. Louis	32
Hatteras	44	St. Paul	28
Helena	40	Seattle	34
Jacksonville	50	Tampa	62
Kansas City	38	Washington	36
Los Angeles	50		

High Tide at Boston

Thursday, 4:?? p. m.; Friday, 4:55 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.1 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:34 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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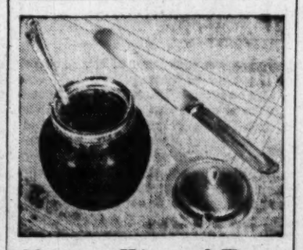

Memory-Haunted Taste
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PAY INEQUALITY FOUND WITHIN NAVAL SERVICE

Officer Spent $234.35 on Special Duty; Received $39.25 'Allowance'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Dissatisfaction with the act of 1922 fixing pay schedules for the navy and allied services is based on the fact that it has not worked well.

It was enacted under abnormal conditions of post-war demobilization of the services, readjustment of war-time inflation of the currency and an expected increase in the purchasing power of the budget. The rates of pay were therefore necessarily inadequate. The compensation of a large part of the personnel was not increased; in some cases it was decreased. Rates were predicated on an expected decrease in the cost of living which did not materialize.

The last prior act on the subject of pay for the navy had been in 1899, and in 1908 an act was passed to compensate for an increase of 25 per cent in the retail cost of food. The act complied with the fundamentals of pay for the responsibilities of the individual personnel with a single pay base for each grade; their pay was on a par with salaries of professional men of equal attainments and responsibilities, and provided sufficient income for a reasonable livelihood for officers and men.

"Considering the increase in the cost of living of 104 per cent since 1908 and the corresponding increase in the salaries of professional men, it is apparent that the personnel of the service no longer is being paid commensurately with their responsibilities or in sufficient amount to afford a reasonable livelihood," says the Interdepartmental Pay Board. This is particularly the case with regard to officers.

Comparison of Salaries

Comparison with the salaries paid to professional men of corresponding qualifications in civil life is difficult because the pay of the latter is based usually on their estimated earning power to the corporation; obviously the military services are not conducted for governmental financial profit directly and there is no estimated earning power in dollars of responsible officers. However, some parallels may be drawn. Salaries paid in the engineering profession show the minimum of the upper 25 per cent to be $5100, 10 years after graduation and from that to $15,000, 30 years after graduation. Commissioned officer grades of the navy correspond in responsibility to this upper 25 per cent.

Even in the teaching profession, always considered underpaid, the higher salaries outrun those of the navy. In 10 classes listed of salaries of executive officers of private corporations in a recent survey, the salary range is higher both at the bottom of the ladder and at the top than the pay of the military services and the average in all classes is higher.

It is not only in the industrial and business world that the increased pay is greater than that of the navy. The average increase for the foreign service is 175 per cent; for civil service (mech.), 153 per cent; public schools, D. C., 145 per cent; assistant secretaries, 111 per cent; post office inspectors, 92 per cent; civil service (cler.), 87 per cent; judiciary, 62 per cent; Congress, 33 per cent; Cabinet, 25 per cent; army and navy —3 per cent.

"Allowances" Cause Dissatisfaction

The board investigating conditions points out that the system of designating a relatively large percentage of an officer's compensation as "allowances" as distinguished from "pay" and the granting of these allowances in accordance with an officer's family needs have caused great dissatisfaction. The 1922 act stipulated certain amounts payable to the personnel as "pay" and then added "rental" and subsistence allowances, widely varying for officers on interlocking bases of grade, length of service, dependents and location of duty. This is objected to because it is not based upon the worth to the Government of the officer and is ineffective in accomplishing its purpose since the needs of the individual officers do not always vary according to conditions set forth in the legislation.

"Sound logic requires that an officer should be paid for his value to the Government without regard to his family status," the board insists. "Pay should be raised fundamentally on the grading of an officer since that indicates the amount of his responsibility. At present the method of determining the officer's rate of pay is unduly complicated and his grade is made subordinate to his length of service."

Some officers are provided with government quarters and the board recommends that a deduction from the officer's pay should be made in payment to the Government for such accommodation. The law should be so changed, it is insisted, as to prevent juniors from receiving as much or more pay than their seniors, which is possible under the present system. An example of how the present law operates is seen in the case of a lieutenant who was receiving $6357 a year, or $38 more than the rear admiral four grades above him in command of a force composed of 38 destroyers, one cruiser and two repair ships, on one of which the lieutenant was serving.

Officer's Dollar Dwindles

It is maintained that the Government can have the best return from an officer who, maintaining himself and his family in a modest state suitable to his status as an officer and without the necessity of other income, is free to devote his primary and undivided attention to his duties. Before the war this condition obtained, but the mounting cost of living has caused the officer's dollar to dwindle to only a fraction of what it formerly was.

It is also asked that retired personnel on active duty receive the same pay that they would if on the active list. At present this is not the case in the higher ranks. A retired rear admiral attended the Geneva limitation of arms conference as a delegate several times but always drew a salary of $6000 a year, more than $800 less than his aide, a commander, 24 years younger, two grades junior and with no major diplomatic responsibility, was receiving.

Naval officers are frequently required to make short trips on a mileage basis with long stays at their destination for which they are allowed no extra compensation and which their mileage allowance does not cover. An officer stationed in Atlanta, Ga., was directed to go to 10 localities in Florida, Georgia and North Carolina to make a property audit. He covered a distance of 785 miles for which he received mileage in the sum of $39.25, transportation having been furnished. He was absent 80 days and spent $234.35, which meant that he had to bear personally $195.10 of his expenses.

Disestablishment to Fore in England

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—By the passing of the resolution at the meeting of the Church Assembly calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate "the present relations of church and state," the question of the disestablishment of the church has been brought to the front.

Only one bishop, Dr. Ernest Pearce, who occupies the See of Worcester, voted against the resolution. The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, supported the resolution. Winding up the debate, he said that many of the church difficulties would not be what they were if at other times they had more courage to face real issues.

He continued: "This motion is in no sort of way a movement toward disestablishment. I certainly share, what I believe to be the feeling of the bulk of the assembly and certainly of our own church people without these doors, that we do not desire disestablishment."

He closed with a personal appeal in which he said he was "harassed and pressed every moment by administrative duties and responsibilities" and pleaded with the laity to give its assistance in setting up the commission.

Reparation Details Negotiated at Paris

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Details of the agreement at The Hague on Eastern reparations will be completed in very short time, according to Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Labor, who presided at the opening session of the commission charged with this task.

Delegates to the commission are in attendance from France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

The four items to be regulated are a general agreement between Hungary and the interested powers, establishment of an agrarian fund for settlement of claims of Hungarian optants of Transylvania, a contributory fund for expenditures other than agrarian, and approval of a definitive text for liquidating current questions.

The Hague protocol provided that in case the interested powers could not agree on the subject of Eastern reparations, the Cabinets of London, Paris and Rome should be empowered to draw up a definitive text.

ADVERTISERS MEET IN MAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK — The announcement that the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America would be held in Washington, D. C., May 18 to 21 inclusive, was made here by C. C. Younggreen, president of the federation.

Have Conference in Hand

Rice Studio

Executive Committee of Girl Scout Conference. Left to Right—Mildred Morosini, Milton, Chairman of Publicity; Elizabeth Lawrence, Quincy, Chairman; Winnifred Turner, Quincy, Vice-Chairman; Mary Stephen, Newton, Chairman of Registration.

Boston Girl Scouts to Meet Three Days

"World Friendliness," a subject inspired by the London naval conference, will be stressed as an aspect of Girl Scouting at the fourth annual conference of the Girl Scouts of the Metropolitan Boston District, Feb. 7, 8, and 9, at the Brookline High School.

On Saturday morning, from 9:30 to 12 o'clock, Winifred Turner, vice-chairman, will start the program. She will introduce Alice Magnant of Quincy, who has chosen as her topic "Friendliness Through Camping." The other speeches will include "World Scouting and Guiding," by Mildred Furber of Melrose and "Bringing World Scouting and Guiding in the Troop," by Dru Ella Mathews of Wellesley. Following Following each talk the Girl Scout delegates will participate in an open discussion on these subjects.

A meeting open to the general public will be on Saturday evening. The idea of international relations between Girl Scouts of all countries will be shown by a parade of foreign flags and the singing of international songs.

GARFIELD'S INSTITUTE TO DISCUSS CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, (AP)—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and chairman of the Institute of Politics, returned from Europe Feb. 6 aboard the liner Ile de France.

Dr. Garfield said he had made all arrangements for next summer's session of the institute, which will place emphasis on the London naval conference.

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, TO HAVE NEW STATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A modern railway station for Trenton, N. J., supplanting the station which has served the city for a number of years, will be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad at a cost of about $2,000,000, from plans just completed by Ethan Allen Dennison, New York architect. The building will be of white stone and set in a spacious plaza facing the street.

The station proper will be on the west side of the tracks, as at present, with an enclosed bridge running across the tracks and leading to a motor coach station on the opposite side of the right-of-way. Within a relatively short time the Pennsylvania Railroad's electrification project will include Trenton.

Opium Board Accepts Police Bureau Plan

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Opium Advisory Committee on Feb. 6, accepted the main features of the scheme suggested by H. E. Sirks, Dutch assessor, for the establishment of an opium bureau for the centralization of police information, and a subcommittee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Sirks, Sir John Campbell (India) and Mr. Ito (Japan) to consider the matter.

The second part of Mr. Sirks' memorandum which proposed the setting up of a bureau at Geneva to collect information concerning drug traffickers was rejected.

In the subsequent discussion, Dr. Carrière (Switzerland) stated that under federal legislation in his country, it was now possible to require extradition for offenses against narcotic laws. Dr. Kahler (Germany) drew the attention of the advisory committee to the number of forged labels used in the Far Eastern illicit traffic and Sir John Campbell stressed the responsibility of the governments in tracking down these forgeries.

PROHIBITIONISTS SHOW ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Upwards of 2000 meetings which will be addressed throughout Ontario by prohibitionists have been arranged by the Ontario Prohibition Union in an extensive campaign planned for this year.

Fifteen million circulars, leaflets, and cards will also be distributed, according to the Rev. A. J. Irwin, general secretary.

PRISON RIOTING LAID TO LAXITY; REFORM UPHELD

Discipline Essential, Says Dr. Kieb, but State Must Build Up Morale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Interference by politicians of Cayuga County and community welfare organizations, combined with what he characterized as the "lax" administration within Auburn prison, were cited as the chief causes of the December riot by prisoners of that institution by Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, state commissioner of correction, testifying Feb. 5 before the legislative finance committees here.

At the same time Dr. Kieb urged no postponement of appropriations for prison improvement, declaring that new crime laws and long terms of imprisonment, together with old and inadequate prison facilities, made other outbreaks imminent, unless adequate preventive steps were immediately taken.

Welfare League Suspended

"The State of New York is now running Auburn prison," Dr. Kieb said, "it was run before by a group of anti-social individuals and certain local community influences. The Mutual Welfare League among the inmates is now suspended. Whether it will ever be restored I can't tell, but I would be amazed if conditions ever again were tolerated there such as were permitted before the December riot. I believe you must have discipline to run a prison and the official administration must be in control.

"I think there was a feeling that Auburn prison belonged to Cayuga County. There are two groups of which I speak, one well meaning, interested in the Mutual Welfare League. The other group is the politicians."

While Dr. Kieb did not specify the nature of the political influence it was believed to relate to appointments of prison employees.

Costs Defended

Dr. Kieb defended the $12,000,000 estimate for the new Attica prison, saying he had purposely built up the figure and believed the actual cost would be under $10,800,000, which would compare with the $10,600,000 estimate for the new Riker's Island prison in New York. The impregnable walls and cells provided for Attica, Dr. Kieb said, are in line with the department's plan to establish a central prison for the reception and classification of prisoners and to provide a segregation prison.

In answer to the committee's inquiry why the new wall and buildings authorized for Auburn prison have not been built, Dr. Kieb said that until the prison riots occurred, energies of the Public Works Department had been centered on other state construction. The state has been at fault, he asserted, for not recognizing sooner the general condition of the prisons and for neglecting to adopt crime prevention measures.

Dr. Kieb said he favored radios in cells as a measure for building up morale, as well as motion pictures, proper entertainment and athletics in the prisons where facilities permit. He held that the state "must do everything possible to keep up the morale of prisoners, and must return them to society in as good, if not better, condition than when they went to prison."

Police Dogs Being Educated to Use Own Judgment in Leading the Blind

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Educated guide dogs are "declarations of independence" for the blind, who have them, declares Mrs. Dorothy Harrison Eustis, president of The Seeing Eye, Inc., training school for dogs for the blind at Nashville, Tenn., and of L'Œil Qui Voit, at Lausanne, Switzerlond. She is now giving a number of lectures in leading eastern cities and in California.

With her in Washington was a blind preacher of Randallstown, Md., who has had his dog, Ellen, for just a month, but who walks with no other aid along the Lincoln Highway outside of Baltimore. Trucks and buses also travel the road and the Rev. Mr. Seymour's parishioners watch aghast, but Ellen sees the approaching vehicles, puts her shoulder against her charge, gently but firmly pushes him off the road and stands immobile until the traffic has passed.

Blind associations in this country have been somewhat slow to accept the lead dog, because they believe him incapable of working under American traffic conditions, Mrs. Eustis says.

Guide dogs for the blind must be educated, not trained, it has been found during 15 years of careful experimental work abroad that preceded the opening of the Nashville school last year. "A trained dog does what his master says, but sometimes it is necessary for guide dogs to go against their master's command of 'Forward,' 'Right' or "Left,' and draw conclusions for themselves," Mrs. Eustis points out.

Immediately as a dog feels his blind master grasp the U-shaped handle of his harness, he senses his responsibility and tends to business, according to Mrs. Eustis. Other dogs and cats along the street are ignored, no matter what their attitude of approach may be. Dogs educated in the guide work are German shepherd dogs, commonly known in this country as "police dogs." They are of a breed that for centuries have tended sheep, and in them Mrs. Eustis finds a "Niagara of energy going to waste, an intelligence waiting to be used intelligently, a public servant and a useful citizen."

"The distances in America are so great," says Mrs. Eustis, "that it would be impossible for all those desiring a dog to travel to Nashville for training. Therefore, we have decided that wherever a class of six or more can be organized, we will send our instructors with the dogs to them," she announced here.

HONOLULU IS RICHER THAN EVER BEFORE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILO, T. H.—Honolulu is richer than ever before. Bank deposits show an increase of more than $1,000,000. The stock flurry was not disastrous in Hawaii.

These facts, revealed in the recent consolidated bank statement published in Honolulu, proved the essential solidity and integrity of the economic structure of the Territory of Hawaii The deposits of December 31 were $80,995,241 as compared with $79,651,333 on the corresponding day of 1928. Loans on Dec. 31, 1929, totaled $50,541,616. The banks were prudent and tightened up on loans reducing those outstanding by $668,659.

GOOD BUSINESS IS LINKED WITH RETAIL STATUS

Wise Management Stressed as Aid in National Prosperity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Opportunities which wise management offers the retail merchant to help bring about nation-wide business stability were stressed by Dr. H. Parker Willis, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, in an address before the nineteenth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association here. Retailers in attendance from all parts of the United States pledged their support of President Hoover's stabilization program.

Dr. Willis interpreted business stability to mean "continuity of development" and not merely the maintenance of large volume and large turnover, or the development of business from one peak to another, working along the line of thought which demands that every record shall be increased so every year shall be a record year. "All such effort," he said, "must necessarily fail, since eventually business returns to its normal level."

The general conditions which control business, he said, are the outgrowth of a balancing of forces of demand and supply, and it is useless, therefore, to bring about conditions which directly violate this fundamental theory.

The function of the merchant, he said, "is of fundamental importance, since it is through him that the producer gets the information he needs with respect to the demands of the community." Business stability, then, from his standpoint, consists in maintaining an even flow of goods.

Dr. Willis held that the merchant needs to know all that there is to be known about the trend of the habits of consumption. "He needs to know the way in which goods are going off from his own shelves," he continued, "but he also needs to know as much as he reasonably can about the extent to which these same goods are being taken off the shelves of all other merchants."

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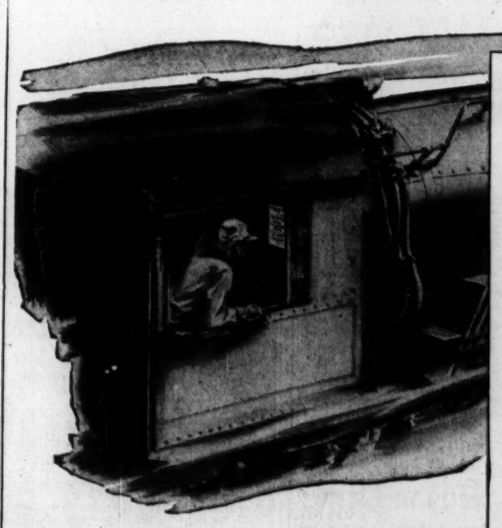

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company
Office of Vice-President Operation and Maintenance
Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1929

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ON TIME

3. Every practicable effort should be made to reduce delays and keep the train on time, but even this should be subordinated always to the safety of the train and comfort of the passengers.

A. H. Gilloway
Vice-President

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Posted in every engine cab is this general order. The engineer must first deliver his passengers in safety. He must deliver them in comfort. Speed must always be subordinate to safety and to comfort.

A recording device is connected with the engine wheels—locked at the start of each run, and examined at headquarters when the run is over. It shows exactly how fast the train has traveled at every point. If the engineer breaks the commandments, even for a single mile, the record shows it and he is asked to explain.

Our running time compares favorably with that of other roads. But you have the feeling always—at least we try to have you have it—that you are moving smoothly, quietly, seemingly without haste and with a little extra attention all the way.

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Forty per cent of our passengers are women.

They like the Southern cooking in our diners. They like the smooth, quiet movement of the trains, which enables them to read comfortably in the day and sleep soundly at night. We appreciate the loyalty of our women patrons and we try to show that we appreciate it.

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BANK SITUATION SAID TO REQUIRE REVISED POLICY

Failures, Reserve System Defections, 'Chains' Point to Need for Legislation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Pressing and immediate need for revision of banking laws, and perhaps a revolution in the theory of banking practice, it is thought in some quarters, may be the result of continued bank failures and withdrawals of banks from the reserve system. There is a strong intimation that a changed policy will be favored by the Treasury and possibly by the Administration. A resolution authorizing an investigation of chain and branch banking has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives, and the McFadden Committee on Banking and Currency will soon explore the whole matter.

The situation results from failure in the last eight years of close to 5000 banks, or about one-sixth of those in the United States. News from North Carolnia reports failure of six county banks in Rutherford County, while a dispatch announces another failure, in Denton, Tex. Continued failures with consequent loss to subscribers, combined with defections of banks from the reserve system has caused a situation demanding change, in the opinion of high Treasury officials here. Attention is directed particularly to the question of the essential soundness of the whole system, which centers on the issue of whether branch-banking—now forbidden—shall be permitted.

J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, last October before the American Bankers' Association at San Francisco, advocated a sweeping change in the federal prohibition of branch banking. Unofficial reports ascribe similar views to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. It is felt that the Administration may follow this view. Conditions leading to Mr. Pole's view have become more acute since that time, it is asserted.

The ban on branch banking is a historic American policy, but it is not found elsewhere. The American theory is that unit banks should be maintained, drawing their income, capital and officers locally. This is opposed to the ownership of one or more banks by another.

Now a third type has been evolved. This is the "chain bank." A holding company is formed which acquires control of several banks, which however have their own board of directors. Legally each bank is independent but actually they are operated as a unit. Some 240 chain bank groups, owning about 1800 such banks, are now known. Such holding companies are not now susceptible to supervision either by state or federal bank inspectors, and operate therefore almost without regulation.

A further situation causing the greatest concern is the continued defection of banks from the reserve system. Reserves of the national banks as contrasted to state banks had sunk from around 45 per cent in 1919 to only 39 per cent in 1929. One of the reasons for this, up to the passage of the McFadden Act was the fact that state banks could engage in branch-banking, if only to a limited extent, either within city or state limits, in many communities. The McFadden Act was designed to relieve this discrimination, but other discriminations remain and Treasury officials look forward apprehensively to a time when the reserve system will be seriously weakened by the process of continued withdrawals, which is still going on.

Mergers of great city institutions are another manifestation of the same economic need for larger capital, it is held in financal circles. The legal loaning capacity permitted a bank to any one client is 10 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus, giving an incentive to enlarging the size of such capital by mergers. One New York bank has now resources of $2,500,000,000, and there are two others with resources of more than $1,000,000,000 each; there are now 12 banks with resources of $500,000,000 or over, and 180 with $50,000,000 or over.

All the foregoing factors enter into the belief, expressed here, that the time has come for a thorough investigation of present methods, and legislation to prepare for the future.

Alcoholic Fatalities Drop, W.C.T.U. Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Figures given to the national W. C. T. U. by the United States Bureau of Census show that alcoholic fatalities have been reduced since prohibition, the organization states.

The data, covering the years from 1910 to 1928 inclusive, and based on records of 45 states, indicate that prohibition has saved at least 25,000 lives.

"In the saloon era," the report states, "census data show alcoholism death rate nearly double the average rate during the prohibition period."

BULGAR-JUGOSLAV ACCORD IS SIGNED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The protocol was signed here on Feb. 6 embodying the agreement between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria on frontier regulations, negotiations for which have been going on nearly a year.

The settlement involves the compulsory sale by Bulgarian peasants of all their property in Jugoslavia while the latter country agrees to waive the demand for a military zone six miles wide on each side of the frontier.

Charge of Drinking Among Boys Denied by Directors of Academies

(Continued from Page 1)

alter one whit my claim that there is far less drinking in the school today than there was a few years back.

I cannot speak for other schools, though I have again and again discussed this problem with schoolmaster friends who indorse with conviction my position and assure me that their experience has been identical with my own. Whatever may be going on in society outside of the good schools, I confess that I am stirred to resent such sweeping charges as are constantly and noisily made in public by the advocates of a wet régime. My interest in the question has led me to make inquiries again and again outside of the realm of the schools themselves, and unless I am mistaken, there has been a distinct falling off in drinking among young people in general, during the past two or three years especially.

I wish as much could be said for their elders, but I am sure that it cannot. The wild excesses today seem to exist chiefly among the mature members of society, from the newlyweds up. My schoolmaster friends are all agreed on this point. Further, I don't think it is even open to argument, for the evidence on that proposition seems to be general and conclusive. The tragedy of it all is that many of our boys and girls today who would not by themselves have the slightest inclination to indulge in liquor are forced by circumstances to face the example and influence of parents who seem to have completely lost their bearings.

DR. MATHER ABBOTT
Headmaster, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.

This school has had no trouble with liquor for five years. The boys themselves have put liquor out of this school and the boys themselves will expel a boy who touches liquor. Lawrenceville boys are doing their very best to make this one of the best schools in the country and, having come to the conclusion that no school can be successful that has liquor in it, they have put their foot down on this danger and we are free from it. In fact, the faculty members have nothing to worry about in this respect.

The real evil exists among the young parents and the young married couples, in the colleges and among the younger so-called "smart sets" in the cities. Never has there been a better younger generation. Never before have they been placed against terrific temptations by those who ought to be protecting them.

JOHN WAYNE RICHARDS
Headmaster, Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Ill.

We have but very little trouble concerning the use of liquor here. The conditions are certainly better than they were under the old saloon régime. For instance, at our dances here it is an unheard of thing for any one of our boys to be under the influence of liquor. Occasionally a former student may appear at a dance with liquor on his breath, but that is a rare exception, and rarer now than the same kind of thing was in the days of the saloon.

The situation here with us presents so inconsiderable a problem that it never occurs to us to warn boys at the time of a football game or dance, that the use of intoxicants means expulsion; it just never enters into the picture.

I am not familiar with conditions in the homes of the boys, and when they are away at vacation time or on absences, I cannot speak from any wide knowledge. It seems to me, however, if there were wide indulgence among our boys at these times, at their homes or at the clubs or in other places, that there would be evidences of it cropping out in school in some way or other.

In general I would like to go on record as saying that as far as our institution is concerned, the hazards are less than they were previous to the advent of the Eighteenth Amendment.

DR. FREDERICK H. SILL
Headmaster, Kent School, Kent, Conn.

While I hesitate to express my opinion, I do know that in intimate conversation with my older boys I fail to find any who were themselves under the influence of liquor this past vacation or who saw any boys from other schools in an intoxicated condition.

I think boys in our boarding schools, in New England at least, and I know them pretty well, are standing for high ideals. I am, of course, prejudiced in their favor, because they are so friendly and agreeable, frank, open-minded and direct.

Personally I feel very much encouraged by the standards of the boys I know.

GEORGE ST. JOHN
Headmaster, Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.

It seems to me a great pity that people who have the ear of the public should talk so loosely about boys in certain boarding schools. I don't know any place in the world where standards and ideals are higher than in the schools mentioned, nor where loyalty to such standards and ideals among the boys themselves is more sincere.

The best part of such editorials is that they are exaggerated so far that it takes little thought to sense their untruth.

HARRY A. PETERS
Principal, University School, Cleveland, O.

In response to your letter I took this matter up very carefully with a group of 23 or 24 boys, the most responsible in school, and they tell me that at the various school dances, they have never seen a University School boy who showed the influence of drink.

One boy said that he had seen no boy of this age drinking, that most of the drinking he sees is done by older boys who are now in college. Another boy said that as far as he knew there are only three boys in school (we have 275 boys in the upper six classes) who really drink.

Perhaps there are a half dozen others who might drink light wine or something at a dinner. Another boy said that at all the Christmas dances in the city, most of which he had attended, he only saw three boys of preparatory school age, from preparatory schools here or in the East, drinking.

I think this information is of value as it comes from the boys, and not from me with my general optimism regarding the situation.

SAMUEL F. HOLMES
Headmaster, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

I have been connected with this school for 23 years. The early years were characterized by very little drinking. Immediately following the passage of the prohibition amendment and the enactment of the Volstead Act we had some trouble, more than we ever had before. I am happy to say, however, that the last four or five years have been marked by a return to the earlier conditions and that we have been free from drinking.

Perhaps it is too soon to say that we have returned to the condition which existed in 1910 or 1912, but I believe that conditions are better than they have been, despite the fact that that one hears from time to time lurid stories which are seldom traced back to their source in fact but are peddled without conscience as fact.

Without wishing to seem ungracious, it would not be amiss to add that it is easier to teach and to secure a high standard of conduct on the part of boys in respect to this and other matters, at school, than to establish and preserve the same high standards in the social life which fills their vacations.

DR. HORACE D. TAFT
Headmaster, Taft School, Waterlown, Conn.

As far as my experience goes, drinking in the schools themselves, certainly in the good schools, is not a problem that causes trouble. In the last few years we have had at this school one disciplinary case in this connection and five boys were dismissed. Leaders among the boys themselves took action in the matter or the faculty would not have known of it.

How much of an increase there has been in the drinking among boys of boarding school age since prohibition I do not know, or whether there has been any increase. The fact that among society girls drinking has increased has, of course, made the drinking of boys much more prominent, because now they drink at parties at which in the old days they did not drink.

In this connection there has been no revolt of youth of the kind talked about. The boys in these institutions, the boarding schools of the east, come very largely from wet families and instead of revolting they are following the example of their parents. Of course the people in that class of society are a minute fraction of the American people and these boys are a correspondingly small fraction of the young people who are growing up.

Moreover, to say that a crop of drunkards is being bred is a gross exaggeration. The great bulk of these boys will not be drunkards and when they get to college they will drink less than boys of their sort drank in college 15 years ago, and very much less, in spite of all the clamor to the contrary.

RAYMOND R. MCORMOND
Headmaster, Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn.

The drinking conditions in this country are a sad commentary upon the older people, people old enough to know better. It is the older people who are responsible for promulgating the law; and they are the ones who are constantly breaking it; it is the older people who sell the liquor to irresponsible young ones; and finally it is the older people who are doing everything they can to resist Mr. Hoover's efforts to enforce the law in this and other particulars.

Information secured from 21 headmasters of private schools indicates the unanimous opinion that the younger generation of today is much superior in every respect to the younger generation of 25 years ago.

It is true that the danger arising from the purchase, sale and use of illicit liquor is something to be watched vigilantly by all persons who have boys and girls in their charge. The only reason the danger exists at all is the facts stated above. On the whole, liquor episodes of a very mild nature occur probably once or twice during the year at each of our leading preparatory schools.

In most cases the offenders are sons and daughters of persons who are themselves breaking the law all the time, and who will co-operate neither with the President of the United States nor the head of the school to which their children go in regard to matters of character and especially with regard to drinking.

Every private school makes it its business to investigate the conditions existing in the town in which it is located.

Aside from the few instances mentioned above, the danger from the use of alcoholic liquor among private school students is comparatively non-existent. Even when it does exist, it is found that the young people do it chiefly to be smart just as they have done since time immemorial. Moreover, they are too busy attending to their schedule of daily work to be bothered by such matters.

CHARLES W. NEWHALL
Headmaster, Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.

The matter of drinking gives us almost no concern at all, except that we occasionally have something of this sort on the part of alumni returning to the school for one of our dances.

About once in two or three years we have to send a boy home because of the use of liquor. It is usually an isolated case, however, and does not worry us at all, for we know that 99 per cent of our boys are clear of any suspicion of the use of liquor. I have no doubt that all the trouble comes from the fact that a few boys will try to be a little "hard boiled" or satisfy their curiosity in some of these matters, but this has always happened. I am sure it is less of a problem now than it was 15 or 20 years ago.

HARLAN N. WOOD
Acting Master, Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, O.

My answer to your question is most decidedly: No, there is not as much drinking among boys of academy age as formerly. I have been connected with this academy over a period of more than 25 years and I know positively that the drinking problem has been reduced almost to extinction in our school life.

The occasional exception, when investigated, is usually found to be the result of home conditions where parents are setting the example which the son thinks is smart to follow. With full co-operation from parents there would be no trouble along this line.

T. W. WATKINS
Headmaster, Tilton School, Tilton, N. H.

I know of no basis whatever for the charges and intimations, especially so far as concerns preparatory schools. We are constantly on our guard against any indication that liquor is being used by our students, and would certainly know of it if it were used.

Our older boys have one free night a week (Saturday) when they come and go almost as they please, but when they report back they show no evidences of its use. Our athletic events and our occasional dances are conducted without any indications that liquor is present. Last fall one boy brought a small quantity of liquor to town (not to the school) but was found out and dismissed, and he was the type that plays a lone hand.

There is less drinking and less talk about drinking among the preparatory school boys that I know than there was when I was a high school student myself 30 years ago, and less than when I was in public high school work 15 years ago.

DR. CHARLES HERBERT YOUNG
Rector, Howe School, Howe, Ind.

There is, of course, much talking and newspaper writing about the habits of the younger generation. Whatever foundation there may be for these articles, I believe the condition is aggravated and developed by the notoriety thus given.

Speaking for the young people with whom I am brought into contact, I think their moral standards are fully as high as those of the boys of my own generation some years ago. There is no drinking at all among the boys on our campus, or while they are at the school, and from my knowledge of the parents of our boys I do not believe much, if any, when they are home.

It would, of course, be unusual for a large number of boys to be mingling with their friends in their home town where there might be a glass or other form of indulgence and our boys not be tempted to take part in the supposed fun. I am confident, however, that there is very little of it being done by the boys who attend this school, and I am also confident that their influence as they go out into life will be against the maintenance of such habits.

I want to congratulate your paper as one of the cleanest and the most wholesome that is published. If more papers would follow your example of avoiding scandal it would clear much quicker the immoral atmosphere and remove from the young people the impression that in order to be attractive and to hold friends they must do something that is outrageous.

JAMES I. WENDELL
Headmaster, The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

I believe there is less drinking in the average American preparatory school today than before prohibition. I believe this statement would reflect the opinion of the majority of school masters.

The greatest guarantee a school has today of the attitude of its members towards this question is reflected in the prompt and effective measures which representative undergraduate committees of schools take with offending members.

As to the amount of drinking done by school boys during the holidays, I am not in a position to judge. This question must rest largely with a boy's parents and their attitude towards drinking and the prohibition act.

COL. GUIDO F. VERBECK
Superintendent, Manlius School, Manlius, N. Y.

We have an average of about 340 students. There has been one student reported for drinking during the autumn term this year. That is the only case, and while there may have been other cases, it is the only one that has been brought to our attention. Last year there were two cases reported. The year previous, two or three.

In an effort to keep myself posted, I ask for information from the individual boys whom I feel are perfectly ready to make general statements that they believe will be beneficial to the school. It is my impression with the result of reports of actual cases known and the generalized remarks of students themselves, there is less drinking now and has been less in the last few years than at any time in this school.

I am not aware of any particular change in the situation, as far as the Manlius School is concerned, in the last five years. Prior to 1925, that is, the years 1919-1925 inclusive, I remember a little more, although the situation has never troubled us greatly. Prior to the war the school was small and I believe there were a few more cases of drinking among boys than there have been in the last 10 years. I would say that the older boys are, on the whole, a type who would discourage this among the student body.

SHERMAN DAY THACHER
Headmaster, Thacher School, Ojai, Calif.

It is difficult for us older men to get at the truth in regard to the amount of drinking now going on among young people. The impression I gain from occasional references to the matter from old and young is that there is rather more drinking in college than there used to be, but probably less drunkenness.

My feeling is that drinking among the young people is due to the attitude of their parents and their parents' friends, the well-to-do being the "spoiled children" of the world, determined to use their money to get what they want and so irritated by the interference of prohibition that they are training their children to believe that drinking freely is not only "all right" but a demonstration of one's loyalty to the principle of liberty!

I imagine that when a sufficient number of parents whose heads are occasionally clear discover that their sons are either learning that they must drink with great discretion or else have lapsed into unsatisfactory failure through drinking, the present spirit of determined indulgence will give way to something better.

BRIG.-GEN. L. R. GIGNILLIAT
Superintendent, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

The inference that there is much drinking within the schools is unfortunate. It is inconceivable to me that in any well regulated private school such an important element of conduct can not be effectively controlled—far more effectively than in the public high schools. Some of the schools mentioned I know at first hand, several by reputation only, but I am convinced that the conclusion that such laxness exists in any of that group would be unfair.

As to drinking in vacation periods, unquestionably there is such, probably more in the briefer Christmas vacation, as an immediate reaction from the closer discipline of the school. But the critic paints a more alarming picture than such dependable information as I have on the subject would justify.

I am of the opinion that these prep school youngsters show more judgment than some of their elders, that there is much less drinking among prep school boys on vacation than among college men, and less among college freshmen in college than among upper classmen. This, of course, is largely an expression of opinion.

Personally, I am very optimistic about the present day youngsters. They are facing conditions far more difficult than the youngsters of my time had to face, and I am inclined to believe making a better job of it than I could have. Let's leave them alone for a while and focus our attention on our own stupid adult blunderings and the handicaps we are setting up for these youngsters.

COMMUNICATION CASE HINGES ON PUBLIC'S RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

of combines. Where once the whole Nation would have voiced disapproval, now the whole trend in every line is toward unification. So dominant has this force become that recent sessions of Congress have seriously deliberated legislation removing the legal barriers to what is by force of economic evolution a reality.

And inevitably the question comes up, how protect the public interest. A decade or more ago the moot issue would have been this basic problem, plus the widespread suspicion of "trusts." Today, this "trust" complex, as such, has disappeared. There is no concern because a business is vast and mighty. The Wheelers, the La Follettes, the Brookharts and the Norrises do not pale any more at the idea of a combine. They accept this economic reality. What they, and all others of varying shades of liberalism, are now grappling with is the straight-out issue—how protect the public interest.

Efficiency of Trusts Accepted

They concede the claims of the great business executives that combination and consolidation eliminate waste, increase efficiency and constitute the modern, economical method of doing business. Mr. Wheeler and Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric Company, are in full accord on this proposition. A decade ago Mr. Wheeler would have doubtless emphatically denied the efficacy of the "trust." He accepts it now as economically logical. But what Mr. Wheeler demands is how, granting that the unified industry be legalized, will the public be protected against extortionate rates, high-handed service, monopolistic tyranny.

Mr. Couzens answers, government regulation. Mr. Young and the other liberal business leaders say likewise. Mr. Wheeler and those of his viewpoint are doubtful. They admit the wastefulness, the duplication, and the costliness of competition but are strongly inclined to the conviction that in the existing capitalistic structure even these untoward factors are preferable to placing reliance in government regulation of monopolies.

"The more I sit here and listen to the arguments of you business leaders for unification," Mr. Wheeler remarked to Sosthenes Behn, chairman of the great International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, "the more I come to the conclusion of the need of the Government to take over the communications industry.

Utilitarian Merit Recognized

"I have no objection to a unified system. I recognize the absolute utilitarian merit of such organization. But the Government should do it. The history of government regulation of monopolies is a sad story. The only real solution of the problem of protecting the public interest is for the Government to take over this business and operate it."

To which Mr. Couzens, certainly no "friend of the interests," replied that he had confidence in Government regulation and pointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission. And, furthermore, he added, there was no chance for Government ownership in Congress.

"Yes, I know," Mr. Wheeler agreed. "I doubt if there are many in Congress who feel that way about it; but to me that remains the only lasting solution, nevertheless."

Thus, government ownership admittedly from the lips of one of its more persistent advocates not being possible, the question resolves itself as to how best the Government can protect the public interest. The corporations desiring to consolidate urge a communications agency, along the line of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are willing to trade unification for "limited" government regulation. They counsel strongly against too powerful regulation.

Minimum Control Sought

Competing communications interests, notably Newcomb Carlton, head of the Western Union Company, say neither regulation nor consolidation is necessary. They want a free hand and as little as possible government supervision. Let the economics of the situation control, they advise. To which Mr. Young and Mr. Behn answer that should unification be permitted, it would only be a matter of time before Mr. Carlton's company would join in the combine. And that they are right, the history of all such operations indicates.

The question then comes down to government regulation. It is proposed to set up an independent communications commission. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Couzens join in desiring the most potent agency that can be formulated. The industry desires as little as possible in the way of supervision. It acknowledges the claim for government regulation—but wants it to be soft and light of touch.

As to how heavy the hand of the Government shall rest on their affairs becomes thus the issue. Congress, at least that part of it represented by a majority of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, recognizes the utilitarian value of unification; but in granting this vast economic boon it demands every safeguard and guarantee from the recipient "in the public interest."

AMERICAN POSTAL CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON (AP) — American ships operating from continental United States ports to Canada would be made eligible for American postal contracts, under an amendment to the Merchant Marine Act introduced by Chairman White of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

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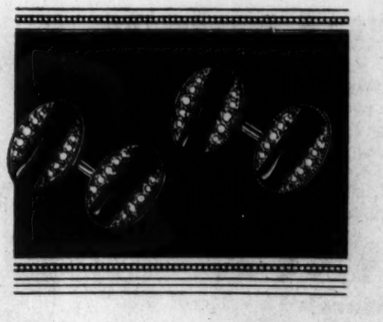

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WAGNER CITES 10 OBJECTIONS TO HOOVER PLAN

Wet Aroused by Proposal to Increase Power of Commissioners

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover and his law enforcement commission were called upon in the Senate Feb. 6 by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, to "uncover the real abuses of prohibition and to propose remedies for their correction."

In the first speech in the Senate on the preliminary report of the commission, the New York Senator described it as "disappointing," assailed severely some of its recommendations, and concluded that Mr. Hoover's original pronouncement for a study of prohibition "started out rich in hopes but ended in sad neglect."

Senator Wagner, a wet, was a member of the New York State judiciary before entering the Senate, and he directed particular emphasis to an attack on the commission's proposal to transfer trial of petty crimes to United States commissioners. He listed ten objections to this.

Wants Work Redirected

"So far the commission has apparently attempted to cure the difficulties of prohibition, not by looking to the law itself," he told the Senate, "but by eliminating, as far as possible, the human agencies necessary in the enforcement of the law. With all due respect, I say the commission is on the wrong track." Senator Wagner said he wanted the investigative work of the commission redirected into important channels.

The following 10 objections were listed by the Senator to the proposal to give United States commissioners power to try petty offenders:

"First. It sets up a new and unheard of category of crime which is both felony and misdemeanor at one and the same time.

"Second. It confers upon a district attorney the power to choose in each case after the offense has been committed whether to regard it as a petty misdemeanor or a grave felony.

"Third. It confers upon a district attorney the power in each case when a jury is demanded, after conviction for a petty misdemeanor, to change the nature of the offense and to proceed to accuse the prisoner of a felony.

"Fourth. The proposal is constitutionally defective because there is no authority and no precedent for the proposition that the jury may be denied to one who is accused of an offense which may be either a felony or a petty misdemeanor, as the district attorney decides.

"Not a Petty Offense"

"Fifth. The violation of the prohibition law is not a petty offense as the term is used in the statutes and decisions. It is not true that the measure of penalty alone determines whether an offense is petty or grave.

"Sixth. Trial before a commissioner is in fact, if not in legal action, a trial before a separate ordained court, in violation of Article of the Constitution and of the law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court in Callan against Wilson.

"Seventh. If the commissioner's court is not a court and the commissioner is not a judge, then the accused is deprived of his liberty by trial without court, judge, or jury. That is not 'due process of law' guaranteed by the Constitution.

"Eighth. The power of the district attorney to reconvert the identical offense from a misdemeanor into a felony, should the accused insist upon trial by jury, is a power dangerous in fact and reprehensible in principle.

"Ninth. The commissioner is not an official of sufficient responsibility to be given the power proposed in this legislation.

"Tenth. Violations of the prohibition law are peculiarly offenses which ought to be tried by jury."

captains and that bank robbers shall not be assigned to positions on the police force.

"This action," the editorial continues, "suggests a real attempt is to be made to enforce the Volstead law, and the Attorney-General is to be commended for his very sensible and appropriate decision. It is a great relief to lovers of order and decency to see such moves following in the wake of the fine stand of President Hoover.

"This blow must fall with a sickening thud into the ribs of those vociferous wets, particularly the metropolitan press, who have been using every imaginable means, both fair and foul, to stay the steady onward movement of the dry cause at this, as they hoped, critical time.

"The silly demonstration in Faneuil Hall [in Boston] relative to the coast guard episode is an illustration of the lengths to which these folks are driven to bolster their position and moisten their throats. Likening this opera-bouffe to the Boston Tea Party was the funniest thing of all.

"So, hats off to those who are proceeding right along with their duty in this regard. The wet press will have to twist and stretch the truth even more than it has already done to make palatable stories for those who like their news as wet as their diet."

Group Plans Survey of Motor Taxation

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of Yale University, president of the National Tax Association, has announced the appointment of a committee which will make a survey of motor vehicle taxation, and related taxes in the United States.

The committee, of which James W. Martin, professor of political economy at the University of Kentucky, is chairman, will submit its report at the 1930 national tax conference.

Other members of the committee are: Thornton Alexander, New York, former solicitor of the Boston & Maine Railroad; C. E. Childe, Omaha, Neb.; George G. Clark, Washington, D. C., of the United States Bureau of Public Roads; W. L. Dill, Trenton, N. J., former New Jersey State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; Prof. M. H. Hunter, University of Illinois; R. C. Norman, Atlanta, Ga., State Tax Commisioner; F. E. Packard, Chicago, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana; Arthur Samish, San Francisco; Leslie Vickers, New York City, and Prof. Henry F. Walradt, of Ohio State University.

Dr. Griswold Heads Chicago Bishopric

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Sheldon Munson Griswold, suffragan bishop of Chicago for 13 years, was selected Feb. 5 to fill the bishopric of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Chicago, succeeding the Most Rev. Charles P. Anderson.

Bishop Griswold was first chosen by the clerical delegates to the ninety-third diocesan convention on the fifth ballot. This choice was then approved by the lay delegates, 35½ votes being cast in his favor, one-half a vote more than necessary for approval.

In future conventions laymen will have equal rights with clergy in elections under an amendment to the diocesan canons adopted.

Bishop Griswold was called to Chicago in 1917 to assist Bishop Anderson in the diocesan administration. He had been for 14 previous years bishop of Salina, Kan. For 45 years he has been in the service of the church.

WOMEN DEMAND CURLEY'S STAND ON OPEN SALOON

Ask Mayor If His Plan for Greater Boston Includes Dry Activities

Whether Mayor Curley includes in his conception of a Greater Boston "a constructive plan to prevent the return of the saloon," is the question directed to him by a group of women representing a speakers' bureau formed to work against repeal of the State Enforcement Law.

Mrs. Howard Briggs, chairman of the bureau, addressed a letter to Mr. Curley, asking his position on this issue. The letter follows:

"At a luncheon representing various women's organizations interested in preventing the return of the saloon it was voted to ask you if your plan for a Greater Boston includes a constructive plan to prevent the return of the saloon. In short, is it your idea that a Greater Boston should endeavor to build up better enforcement of the present law or to return to the old legalized liquor traffic?

"It was pointed out at the luncheon that the speakeasy of today is a far lesser evil than the old saloon of the past or the new saloon of Canada under government control.

Witness the following figures as proof that conditions today are better than old conditions: A decrease from 27 per cent to 9 per cent in welfare cases in which drink figured (1916 wet—1928 dry); decrease from 47 per cent to 20 per cent in prevention of cruelty to children cases in which drink figured (1916-1928); decrease of 35.8 per cent in male arrests for intoxication (Boston, 1916-1928); decrease of 72 per cent in female arrests for intoxication (Boston, 1916-1928).

"We recognize that while the police commissioner of Boston is under the Governor, any successful plan to prevent the return of the saloon needs the co-operation of the Mayor of Boston. We should be glad to hear from you."

Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, state president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., urged a group of women from various parts of the State to vote only for dry candidates. Speaking in Boston, Mrs. Ropes said:

"Massachusetts should not allow any political party to capitalize the liquor issue. It puts us out of step with the Nation. Candidates for public office should be those who will back up President Hoover in his efforts to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment."

Roosevelt Describes Pursuit of the Panda

Kermit Roosevelt, a co-leader of the Roosevelt-Field Museum Expedition into remote sections of western China, related his experiences in trailing and bagging a giant panda, one of the rarest of all large mammals, in an address before members of the Boston Society of Natural History at the museum on Berkeley Street last night.

Mr. Roosevelt described the expedition's adventures in negotiating the precipitous mountains, where the only means of transportation is the backs of coolies; he told of the hospitality of the Lolos, against whom he had been warned by both Chinese officials and missionaries, and of many other contacts with remote peoples.

After Mr. Roosevelt's lecture, Suydam Cutting of New York, another member of the expedition, showed motion pictures taken during the trip. Charles H. Taylor, president of the society, presided. The hall was packed to its capacity.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Bertha Hess, New York, N. Y.
Herma K. Holland, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Minta M. Thomas, Aberdeen, Wash.
Mrs. S. M. Williams, Cambridge, Mass.
Annabelle R. Mackay, New York, N. Y.
Mary Howard, New York, N. Y.
B. F. Merrill, Amherst, N. H.
Mrs. Florence B. Pearson, Paris, France.

MRS. DAY RE-ELECTED

Mrs. Henry B. Day was re-elected president of the Frances E. Willard SeSttlement at the annual meeting held in Boston Feb. 4. Reports were read showing a substantial reduction in the mortgage.

TRAPPER JOINS MOVE TO FORBID STEEL DEVICES

Economic Point Raised by Opponents Countered by Bill's Sponsors

Opposition to the anti-steel trap bill at the joint legislative committee hearing Wednesday afternoon took the form of charges of sentimentality, of upsetting the basis of livelihood for trappers and of endangering the poultry and game birds of the State.

The bill, which provides a $50 fine for setting or maintaining traps for fur-bearing animals which are likely to cause continued suffering to animals caught in them, is an initiative petition supported by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and numerous sporting and game clubs throughout the State as well as by its principal proponent, the Anti-Steel Trap League.

To answer the economic argument concerning the livelihood of trappers proponents introduced Earl Pierce, who has made his living by trapping for the last 20 years. Mr. Pierce testified that he had used approved humane traps during the last two years and found them just as satisfactory as the present steel-jaw traps.

Howard Noble, chairman of the political committee of the Anti-Steel Trap League, countered the argument regarding danger to poultry and game by stating that the Biological Survey in Washington was more concerned about the possible extinction of fur-bearing animals than of game birds. Their confidence in the ability of nature to strike her own balance is seen, he said, in the fact that no trapping of any kind is permitted in the national parks. No complaint comes from them, he added, concerning any danger to bird life from an excess of fur-bearing animals.

Opponents of the bill were led by C. D. Richardson of the Massachusetts State Grange who announced that at a meeting of delegates from the 300 member organizations a resolution was adopted opposing any trapping law which would prevent the farmer from protecting his own property.

Daniel C. Grant, of the Dedham Fishing and Hunting Club, Ellis A. Calkins of the Boston Fur Club, and Dr. John C. Phillips, a member of the commission for the codification of fish and game laws, registered opposition to the bill.

PASTORS SAY COURTS HINDER ENFORCEMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Bridgeport Pastors' Association, in a statement in which it pledges its members to labor for "honest and thoroughgoing enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment," says the courts are hampering the police in enforcement of the liquor law by a "lack of sympathetic co-operation."

The clergymen pledged themselves to report to the police all cases of law violation that come to their attention. "We share this clear duty with all the citizens of the community," says the announcement.

COMMISSIONER NAMED

Appointment of Capt. John J. Lydon as soldiers' relief commissioner and of Peter F. Tague as assessor of Boston was approved by the Civil Service Commission yesterday. The commission still must act upon the nominations of Joseph A. Rourke for commissioner of public works; James E. Maguire for institutions commissioner; Joseph A. Conroy for traffic commissioner and Edward F. McLaughlin for fire commissioner.

France to Extend Corniche 20 Miles Beyond Nice Along Shore to Cannes

The Road From Menton to Nice, Famous Among Travelers for Its Beauty, Is Now to Be Carried Along the Seashore to Cannes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NICE, France—The French Government has decided to build what the local papers describe as "the most beautiful road in the world." It will run close to the seashore between Nice and Cannes, and thus form a continuation of the famous Corniche which connects Nice with Menton. The new road will be 33 meters wide, of which 19 meters will be used by the general traffic, thus enabling four motorcars to drive abreast in either direction, 4 meters are reserved for horseback riding, 4 meters for cyclists and 4 for pedestrians.

This important undertaking, on which preliminary work has already been started, will meet a very urgent need of the local residents. The traffic on the road between Nice and Cannes is so considerable and is so much hampered by the rails of the tramlines which occupy part of the road, that it often takes a motorist from three to four hours to drive from Cannes to Nice, whereas under normal conditions this short distance could be covered in less than one hour. Incidentally the new road will open up for building purposes the very valuable sites along the shore, which at present are too distant from existing thoroughfares.

It has been decided in connection with this scheme to increase the width of the Promenade des Anglais, which forms the natural link between the new road and the Corniche. For this purpose the beach is to be raised to the level of the Promenade. When this work is finished, the space used by the general traffic will be twice as large as at present, and the fine old palm trees which now border the sidewalk will serve as division for the vehicles driving in the two opposite directions.

As a further concession in the interests of the rapidly increasing number of the motorists, the tramlines which connect the principal towns and villages of the Riviera, are to be gradually abolished. The rails on the generally rather narrow arteries constitute a serious obstacle to the motor traffic. On the other hand, the public as a rule uses mostly the numerous motorbuses, which ply in all directions, in preference to the distinctly antiquated and rickety tram cars.

'PROGRESS MEETINGS' PLANNED IN HARTFORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—A series of "progress meetings" is planned by the Hartford County Farm Bureau for this month. At these meetings men, women and children will be invited to review their achievements during the last year and facts will be gathered in an attempt to make the efforts of the ensuing period more successful.

"Meetings of farmers and members of their families are becoming more and more popular," according to Charles D. Lewis, county agricultural agent, "and we feel that it is essential for groups interested in particular subjects, to get together and discuss the factors related to the progress of that subject."

Y.M.C.A. Publication Praises Mitchell

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Appointment of wet prohibition agents is comparable to making sea captains out of landlubbers, according to comment by a Young Men's Christian Association publication on the decision of William D. Mitchell, United States Attorney-General, to add only personal and political drys to the enforcement personnel.

The editorial appears in "Institute Notes," the official publication of the Institute Branch of the New York Y. M. C. A. Mr. Mitchell's action, it declares, "is about as funny as that of insisting that life guards shall know how to swim, that school teachers shall be above the moron class, that landlubbers shall not be sea

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NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

RAIL COMBINE VALUE DOUBTED BY PRESIDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, he said, will become even more difficult when the new Welland canal on the Great Lakes is finished.

Maine Wants Ports

Maurice MacDonald, president of the Maine Central Railroad, declared that his line was not greatly interested in consolidation plans. The merger of the New England roads, he declared, would not have the immense benefits that often were envisioned as the result of such a scheme. Maine, he said, was interested in developing its own seaports. A consolidated system, he added, might contribute more to Boston and other ports than to those in the northern State.

John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, said that his line was "sympathetic to the efforts of the Interstate Commerce Commission." The New Haven has sponsored no consolidation scheme, he said, but prefers to wait for the region to decide what it wants and then to conform to such a plan. He said that the economic studies so far made had been insufficient to justify an opinion on the economies which would result from consolidation.

A. P. Lane, of the Great Northern Paper Company, questioned the effect of consolidation upon present differential westbound rates. Mr. Todd, in answering, cited experiences to indicate that the consolidation might be expected to end the present differential which exists on the Canadian roads. This, it was indicated, might seriously affect New England industry by depriving it of the present advantage of the lower rates on the northern lines.

The Listener Speaks

SHAKESPEARE listening in just around the corner from Juliet's balcony and busily employing his pencil as Romeo poured out his innermost feelings was a feature of the Milt Gross version of the famous scene when it was heard in the Philco Hour on Wednesday. This period has not only changed its nature somewhat, but also the hour and day of its presentation and the chain through which it is heard. Long associated with Friday evenings, Jessica Dragonette, light opera, and the NBC, it now presents through Columbia at 10 o'clock on Wednesdays a mixture of burlesquue and real music. Lois Bennett is prominent in the presentation of the latter.

The program opened with some excerpts from Gounod's opera, sung and played very satisfactorily under the general direction of Henry M. Neely—the original "Old Stager" of the Philco periods.

Each time that Lois Bennett sings it becomes more than ever apparent that hers is one of the most pleasing soprano voices now available for microphone purposes.

It is obviously a good plan when serious presentations and burlesques are to be included in the same program, to offer the former first of all. No thought of the ludicrous can then interfere with the effect of the music.

Henry Burbig is well known to radio listeners because of his very diverting contributions to the Ceco Couriers' program each week. His Romeo was carried out in the same style. Fannie Brice, as Juliet, proved that her favorite dialect is just as effective when heard via the microphone as it is through the phonograph. This combination of Milt Gross, Henry Burbig and Fannie Brice was a memorable one for lovers of this Manhattan type of burlesque. Needless to say, apart from the fact that there was an imaginary balcony in the studio, the production bore so slight a resemblance to the original that no admirer of the latter could have been in any way offended.

D. M.

Wednesday night hundreds of experimenters were anxiously camped around two-inch apertures in the hope of seeing therein radio artists grouped about the microphone. A brave sponsor, by name Joyce Brothers, introduced television into its newly inaugurated radiocast program over WEEI in Boston, at 8 o'clock.

Our curiosity was aroused when an overly loud generator noise in the radiocast program prompted us to call up the studios. The studio accompanist answered the phone. We inquired cautiously if the operators knew their electrical equipment was almost drowning out the announcements. But no, we were informed. The program in question was coming from a commercial television company and the young lady made haste to tell us that the noise of their equipment was being introduced along with the music.

We do not know how successful the transmission was. The simple fact remains that it is an entering wedge. We are not particularly enthusiastic, yet it must be allowed that here is one of the remaining hopes of the experimentally inclined, along with short wave work. The art of television is in a cruder state than radio in its infancy.

Consider the cost of television. Consider the price of a theater admission. Reduce your normal screen area to an aperture not over two inches square and reflect whether you would spend your nights looking into it. We still prefer the theater, thanks.

A. H.

SMITH COLLEGE VOTES ON CHAPEL ATTENDANCE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—After a trial of voluntary attendance, Smith College students have voted to return to regulated chapel system. A vote taken at a mass meeting showed 1132 favoring it for three times a week; 193 for 4-day attendance; 924 for regulated attendance without specific number of times; 443 for the voluntary system.

Observance of the rule adopted by the student government association today is left to the honor of the individual as no record of worship will be kept. During the ten years up to last autumn regulated chapel attendance of four days a week was the rule.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 7

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator—WEAF Chain). "Cheerio" as press agent for famous characters of history. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). All voice parts in these sketches are taken by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Gosden. Feminine voices are avoided by having them come over the telephone. 7. NBC, Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WEAF Chain). At Gibraltar. It is hoped that you will not hear the famous remarks about not seeing a certain word painted across the face of the famous rock. 7.

Dixies Circus (Individual—WJZ Chain). Uncle Bob tells stories about the sea mammals, such as seals, sea lions, polar bears and hippotami. 7:30.

Fannie Hurst, novelist; sketch, David Ross and Henry Burgbig; "Buster and Tige"; Robinhood Quartet; concert orchestra (Brown Shoe—CBS transcontinental). Humorous and narrative talk by Miss Hurst, popularly reported to be America's highest paid novelist. "Dunt esk" language by Messrs. Ross and Burbig. 8.

"Bonnie Jean and Bobby Burns" (National Bridge—WJZ Chain). The Scottish poet and daughter of a well-to-do mason. 8:45.

Premiere of "Alpha and Omega Opera Company Deluxe, Inc." (WEAF Chain). Negro burlesque on grand opera, under the direction of J. Rosamund Johnson, prominent in Negro music. The sketches have the general appearance of the well-known stories of Octavus Roy Cohen, oddly named characters and all. 10.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). Scotland Yard enters. 10:30.

Premiere of "Sketch Book" (Hamilton Brown—WJZ Chain transcontinental). A popular American sport, that of writing into the advice columns of the newspapers, transferred to the radio. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). Dinner dance period. 6. (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Late network period. 10:30.

"Fashion Plates" (Howard-CBS) Ben Alley, tenor soloist; Freddie Rich and dance orchestra. 7:30.

Ben Bernie and his Congress Hotel Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Half-hour from Chicago. 8.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (Cliquot-WEAF Chain) 9.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra; Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Music (WEAF Chain) Hour each from two Manhattan hotels. 11 and 12.

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Leo O'Rourke, tenor; Cavaliers, male quartet; concert orchestra (Cities Service-WEAF Chain transcontinental) "Love Everlasting," "When You're Away," solos by Miss Dragonette; "Because You're You," as duet with Mr. O'Rourke, who sings as solo, "With a Song in My Heart"; selections from "No No Nanette" and "The World Is Waiting for the Sunrise," by Miss Dragonette and Cavaliers. Herbert, Berlin, Alter, Saint-Saens and Rimsky-Korsakoff by orchestra. 8.

Jubilee Singers; mixed chorus; concert orchestra (Armour-WJZ Chain transcontinental) Three familiar Negro spirituals by Jubilee Negro group from Armour's Chicago plant. Characteristic southern numbers by chorus and orchestra fill. 9:30.

Erva Giles, soprano; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Robert Simmons, tenor; Harold Sanford, conductor (WEAF Chain) Selections from operettas and musical comedies of Victor Herbert, Emerich Kalman, Rudolf Friml, Vincent Youmans, Jerome Kern and Fritz Kreisler, in the "Broadcasting Broadway" period. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Selections from "Bitter Sweet," "Lady in Ermine," "Rose Marie" and Lehar's latest operetta, "Paganini," as well as talking picture melodies. 10.

Bass Soloist; Quartet; Concert Orchestra (Brunswick—CBS). Is it possible that the sponsors do not value their program highly enough, as is the case here when a program of familiar favorites is the accompaniment, instead of the theme, of family doings? 10.

Florence Irons, soprano; Lily Mattson, violinist; Joseph Rubanon, pianist; Florence Frantz, pianist; Swastika String Quartet (CBS transcontinental). Artist pupils and orchestral unit of Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. Most ambitious work is Prokofieff's "Overture on Hebrew Themes," for piano, string quartet and clarinet. Group of four solos by Miss Frantz: Ravel, Boulanger and Corelli, in Kreisler arrangement, by Miss Mattison. 10:30.

Orchestral

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Hour concert from San Francisco conducted by Max Dolin. Tchaikovsky frame to program, Wieniawski, MacDowell, Kreisler and Beethoven. Less familiar are Gungl, Lawrence and Hemenberg compositions. 4:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Goldmark and Herbert. 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Adams's overture to "If I Were King." Viennese air lent by Lehar and Strauss; Rubinstein, Martini; "Magic Song" of Erik Meyer-Helmund, which is a fine lyric melody above the accompaniment of broken chords; Chopin to close. 11:15.

Service Bands

United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor (CBS transcontinental). One hour, from the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. 4.

Popular Vocal

May Breen and Peter de Rose (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes of voice, ukulele and piano. 7:15.

Bonnie Laddies, trio; Lannie Ross, tenor (Raybestos—WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Ernest Hare and Billy Jones (Interwoven WJZ Chain transcontinental). We generally miss the rest of the evening's programs trying to remember the "gags" of this jovial pair. 9.

Recitalists

Pauline Haggard, contralto-pianist (WJZ Chain). Four popular lyrics, two unattached, two from musical shows. Grainger's "Country Gardens," on piano. 6:45.

Talks

"Washington and the News" (WEAF Chain). Ruth Baker Pratt, Representative from New York, in "March of Events" period. 7:45.

"The War Department's Aviation Plans for 1930" (WEAF Chain). F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, from Washington, incidental to New York Aviation Commission's dinner at Hotel Manger, New York City, prior to opening of New York Aviation Show under the auspices of the Aviators' Post, American Legion. 7.

"Antarctica" (WJZ Chain). Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, from Philadelphia. 8:15.

DEMOCRAT-REPUBLICAN JOINT CAUCUSES LEGAL

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State, has ruled that Democrats and Republicans in towns or wards may hold joint caucuses or unite in support of any candidate or candidates for the constitutional convention. The candidate named under this joint method would represent both parties, Mr. Fuller said, and his name would be printed in both the Democratic and Republican columns on the ballot.

The secretary announced that he had certified three Republicans for the convention. They were Leslie W. Ricker, New Durham; Daniel C. Westgate, Plainfield, and Daniel B. Palmer, Tuftonboro. Two Democrats were also certified. They were Edward Pelletier, Greenville, and Louis D. Ladd, Epping. Convention delegates will be elected in March town meetings and special city elections. The convention will take place in June.

TEMPERANCE GAIN CITED

AUBURN, Me. (AP)—Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, speaking before the local Kiwanis Club, said that a decided growth in temperance all over the world is apparent, while there is "less heavy drinking in colleges and everywhere than a few years ago."

Music in Boston

"Faust"

The opera yesterday afternoon was "Faust," with this cast:

Faust ..... Charles Hackett
Mephistopheles ..... Virgilio Lazzari
Marguerite ..... Edith Mason
Valentine ..... Richard Bonelli
Martha ..... Maria Claessens
Siebel ..... Ada Paggi
Wagner ..... Antonio Nicolich
Conductor—Frank St. Leger.

It would be an interesting experiment for the overseers of the opera season to allow a long period of hibernation to this old-time favorite, along with "Martha" and the "Terrible Twins." After a 20-year sleep, they might make an entertaining revival, just by way of showing how early operagoers lived.

But as a matter of fact rather than speculation, a large audience gathered in the opera house to listen with willing ears to the umptieth presentation of "Faust." It may have been civic pride in the erstwhile Greater Boston citizens, Edith Mason and Charles Hackett; it may have been the old familiar melodies—"What Every Barrel Organ Knows." Miss Mason sang with occasional dry spots in her lovely voice. Mr. Hackett repeated his former interpretation of the crusty old gentleman who was rejuvenated to his cost. Mr. Bonelli's voice increases in beauty, and he in artistic stature. Mr. Lazzari's mocking Mephistopheles is a vivid characterization.

Why must light tenor rôles, such as Siebel, be always taken by a contralto? Be she never so attractive in doublet and hose, her bearing is unmistakably a woman's. A slim young tenor sang this part with the American Opera Company a few years ago, when that venturesome group was just out of school. He did not sing very well; but then perhaps not all young men in love do. And he did give an impression of hopeless devotion. You felt really sorry for him. Yesterday you left the opera far behind, as you watched with detached consideration Miss Paggi's handling of the rôle.

Mr. St. Leger drew beautiful tone from his strings. The Chicago company has always had a splendid orchestra. It is one thing, however, to play inconspicuously in the orchestra pit. To dress up play-fashion in mediæval haberdashery and blow your trumpets right up on the stage must—well, it must bring one of those most embarrassing moments. The brass choir accomplished the task skillfully during the Soldiers' Chorus, in spite of its disturbing attire. The chorus, at this time and at all times, sang excellently well.

Just one more note of speculation: If tradition were put to sleep with the operas first mentioned (and half a dozen others) it might wake up revivified.

"Tosca"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Puccini's "Tosca" at the Boston Opera House last evening. The cast:

Floria Tosca ..... Claudia Muzio
Cavaradossi ..... Antonio Cortis
Scarpia ..... Vanni-Marcoux
Angelotti ..... Antonio Nicholich
The Sacristan ..... Vittorio Trevisan
Spoletta ..... Ludovico Oliviero
Sciarrone ..... Eugenio Sandrini
A Shepherd ..... Anna Correnti
Conductor ..... Roberto Moranzoni

A valid and cogent performance was that given last evening by the Chicagoans. This opera, so full of rarely beautiful musical moments, so rich in dramatic situations aptly enforced by voices and instruments, again held a capacity audience to close attention through its 2½ hours.

Few changes were apparent in the Chicagoan mounting of "Tosca." Again Mme. Muzio, a great singer and a rarely fine actress, played the taut, impressionable, high-strung opera singer of Sardou's and Puccini's fashioning. Again she lent the part the glamorousness and the conviction which lift her portrayal to a distinguished level. But to one listener at least it seemed that several times Mme. Muzio's splendid, flexible voice had lost something of its brilliance, something of its abilities to encompass the tremendous vocal strides of Puccini's score. Two years ago her singing surpassed her histrionics. Last evening, that situation was often reversed.

It was in the scenes with Scarpia, that operatic arch-villain, that Muzio rose to the height of her performance. And well she might, with Vanni-Marcoux to play the intrepid scoundrel, secure in his political power, pursuing his enemies to their undoing, self-seeking in all his dealings. With his brilliant abilities as foil, with his impetuous yet well-planned acting, with his large resonant tones, with his convincing manner, he dominated every scene he entered. Yet this domination left room for the best efforts of the others on the stage with him.

Not for a moment did Scarpia or Tosca leave their parts. One cannot say as much for Antonio Cortis, who again played the artist Cavaradossi—played a little unconvincingly, but sang so that one might almost pardon his taking a bow after the magnificently tragic "E lucevan le stelle" in the third act.

Puccini has not drawn his minor parts vividly, but the players made what they could of their spare allotments. Mr. Nicholich of Angelotti, escaped prisoner, Mr. Trevisan what he might of the Sacristan.

Mr. Moranzoni, conducting his players, wrought some exquisite tone pictures. The music which opens the third act, to some representing Puccini in one of his greatest moments, last night spread a rare spell over the audience, evincing its loveliness even through the commotion of innumerable late paraders returning from the lobbies.

C. S. B.

Boston Stage Notes

In order to enable more children to see "Babes in Toyland," at the Majestic Theater, the management has arranged for two extra day-time performances this week, in addition to the regular matinées. These extra performances are set for Friday afternoon and for Saturday morning at 10:30. The engagement of "Babes in Toyland" continues through next week.

Besides his lecture on Venice and North Italy, on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Burton Holmes will close his Boston season with an additional travel talk Saturday evening, in Symphony Hall. This will repeat the highlights of his previous lectures on London and France.

Renewed Emphasis on Tradition Urged

The old custom of familiarizing school children with the lives of the Presidents was urged as a stimulation to good citizenship by William T. Byrne, member of the New York Senate, in an address at the annual meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston.

Mr. Byrne declared that the rest of the country might well profit from New England in keeping green the memories of Revolutionary and Colonial notables, and he congratulated the members for the richness of material upon which to draw, outlining in this respect the careers of 11 Presidents of the United States who had hailed from New England.

During the business meeting which preceded a social hour, the following officers were elected: John Carroll Chase, president; James P. Parementer, Walter G. Davis, Albert H. Lamson, William W. Stickney, George A. Moriarty and George S. Godard, vice-presidents; James M. Hennewell, treasurer; Miss Josephine E. Rayne, librarian; Henry E. Scott, recording secretary; Thornton K. Lothrop, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary K. Babcock, William P. Greenlaw, and Frederick S. Whitwell, councilors.

NEW POLICE BOAT ORDERED

When the new police patrol boat for Boston's water front is completed, the craft will be equipped not only with the latest of police boat apparatus, but will also be fitted with the most up-to-date fire service equipment. The recommendation for this "two-in-one" addition to Boston's harbor protection, came from Eugene C. Hultman, acting fire commissioner, to replace a fireboat which has been in service since 1895. Mayor Curley has rendered his approval.

Lynn Shoe Workers to Get Compromise

LYNN, Mass., (AP)—A joint council representing the organized shoe workers of this city has drawn up a compromise plan of settlement of the wage situation which has been under discussion between manufacturers and workers of the past few weeks. The plan will be submitted to the union locals for a vote within a few days.

The shoe manufacturers originally asked that a 20 per cent reduction in the manufacturing cost of $5 shoes be allowed, and after a refusal of this request by the unions, they asked for a 10 per cent reduction.

The compromise plan of the shoe workers would provide for a new agreement between employees and manuufacturers, effective March 3. It would continue prices and working conditions as they now exist and provide for negotiations for a readjustment of the labor cost on the $5 shoe. If no agreement could be reached during the negotiations, an appeal would be made to the State Board of Arbitration, the decision of which would be accepted as final, and retroactive to the time that the manufacturers requested the wage reduction.

CHINESE WAR TO BE DISCUSSED

The Chinese revolution and the problems which followed it will be discussed at the session of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Copley-Plaza Feb. 8 at 1 p. m. The speakers are James G. McDonald, chairman of the National Foreign Policy Association, who recently returned from the Pacific Conference at Kyoto, Japan, and Charles K. Webster, professor of history at Harvard University.

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RAILWAYS DRAW MODERN LIFE TO ANCIENT MEXICO

Peons Reach Affluence as New Ideas Flow In From Northern Neighbor

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the seventeenth article of the series.

By JACK STARR-HUNT
Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Mexico City

Mexico is a strangely varied country. It has snow or palms the year around, and the barefoot Indian walks by the side of the gentleman with spats on the fashionable Avenida Francisco Madero in Mexico City. But it is Mexico's turbulence that sets it apart from other Indo-Spanish countries. None of them has had as many revolutions as Mexico. None has tried to tackle such economic problems as her agrarian question, and none other has so recklessly rushed in to tamper with social problems like the religious question.

Until the end of last century, when railroads were first pushed to the northern frontier, Mexico was the least known of all the Latin-American countries, as far as the United States was concerned. Mexico differs from the United States more sharply than Europe does. Americans feel farther away from home a few hundred miles south of the Rio Grande, than across the ocean.

Travelers who must have physical comfort, may not like Mexico. There are no gorgeous hotel lobbies, but there are pink and blue erections built around ancient patios open to the skies with trickling fountains in the middle and wild birds singing in the lemon tree. There is no "night life" to speak of except that of the small-town Indians, who patter barefoot past one's barred window, their burros clattering alongside on the cobbles, bound for the fields, long before sunrise.

Why They Like Mexico

Those who do like Mexico, when they try to figure out why, can only think of the way the stable boy sang to himself one moonlight night below the silvered rooftops of Taxco, or how the green maguey stands out against the ragged blue hills in the golden sun.

Mexico is picturesque. It has scenery and architecture. It has a sporting unexpectedness. Every ancient house breathes of life and romance that have passed and repassed. The white foreigner finds himself mildly exalted in the presence of gentle, polite Indians. The American school teacher gets her life's thrill riding behind an armored car or sitting next to a ferocious-looking movie villain with a belt full of bullets, silver buttons down the leather pants, and inlaid mother-of-pearl on his pistols, all of which goes with an ingratiating smile.

Geographically, Mexico is a prolongation of Texas. The mountains of Arizona and New Mexico stretch south to form the western backbone of Mexico, while another ridge beginning south of eastern Texas forms a ridge on the eastern side. Between these two, beginning at the Rio Grande, rises slowly the central table land, until at the latitude of Mexico City the central plateau rises to 7600 feet.

Full of Minerals

Geologically, Mexico is one of the highly mineralized spots of the earth's surface, and from the discovery of America, she was famous for her silver and gold, which galleons of Spain bore to Europe. Since the development of electricity and steel, industrial metals have become important, and Mexico's zinc, lead, copper, mercury and other metals now outshadow in value the gold and silver that made her famous.

Botanically and zoologically, Mexico is a rich storehouse. Almost every wild flower known has its primitive form in the mountains of Mexico, and samples of almost every insect variety exist there. Even the pink boll weevil that menaces American cotton is only an old American going home after a long absence.

The fact that Mexico lies in the tropical and subtropical zone, and is at the same time mountainous, gives it every type of climate. In a few hours a train or motor road leads from hot valleys, where coffee and bananas grow, to bleak windy plains. Tropical villages fringed in palm and coconut scorch at the bottom of volcanoes capped with snow.

Unknown Past

Mexico has an unknown past, of which only brilliant vestiges remain. Not until 200 years after the discovery of America was the European calendar as accurate as the Mayan had been for an unknown number of centuries. At the discovery of America, Mexico was a thickly populated Indian country, unlike the United States, where scattered Indian tribes roamed.

It is variously estimated that from 1 to 30 per cent of the entire population is still primitive, and out of touch with modern civilization. Fifty Indian tongues or dialects still exist. The mestizo class is in the majority, and is estimated at from 50 to 60 per cent, while some estimates place the pure whites at about 10 per cent.

Until the building of railroads to the north, wealth and political power in Mexico have been in the hands of the white minorities and a few of the mestizos, while the large mass has been in a serflike relation to the rest. After that the flood gates opened to an entirely different trend of ideas. The peon who migrated to the United States for a season's work saw the difference and returned to Mexico dissatisfied. Revolution has followed revolution since that time. Before the twentieth century, Mexican revolutions had a different character to the later ones. The latter have more frequently been social and leaders like Villa and Zapata carried masses of peons with them.

Peon to General

The poor peon of yesterday is sometimes the rich general of today, and even the exploiter of large haciendas like those he helped to destroy when he pillaged with Villa or Zapata 15 years before. No social law prevents the brown Indian, who acquired wealth, from marrying a fine lady many shades lighter than himself.

In the days of Porfirio Diaz women were not seen in public offices, but today the girl stenographer is replacing the man, and even beginning to occupy public posts that would have been impossible a generation ago. Nevertheless woman's position is still unsatisfactory, from the feminine standpoint.

With the lower class the Indian culture has survived with but few modifications. The home is a stone or adobe hut, if it is in the "cold country," or a bird-cage-like affair with a bobbed roof of palm, if it is in the "tierra caliente," or hot country. There are no windows, and generally one door. The family sleeps on petates or straw mats on the earth floor, and in some parts in hammocks. Dishes are homemade pottery, or dried gourds picked off of trees.

Enter the Motorist

The Indian class still makes most of what it needs in life. They make their own adobe brick for their houses, and mend the roofs from the palm tree raised in the back yard. They herd their own sheep and goats for the wool for blankets, and make their sandals of leather or old automobile tires. Many Indian women still weave their own wool cloth on primitive looms. The style of dress and the manner of living is of another world compared to that of the upper class.

There is no relation between the motorist on the highway and the Indian going to market laden down with crates of homemade pottery or rolls of matting. They trot along with their burros likewise laden with wares. There is a pathetic intimacy between the two, but none at all between him and the motorist from the city, who scatters Indians and burros alike.

Economically, Mexico is still an undeveloped country, producing raw materials and importing manufactures. What large enterprises she does have are practically entirely owned by foreigners. Her mines, her oil fields, her sugar and coffee plantations are foreign. Mexicans hold some of the lower executive jobs, and furnish the common labor.

Mexico has had no true middle class as a source for "captains of industry." When the Mexican gentleman of the upper class refused to "go into trade" he left that for the foreigner with less pride.

Aside from the small upper class, there has been no other important social group other than the uneducated masses. At the end of the Diaz régime no more than 15 per cent of the people could read or write. Land and property belonged to a small group for whom all the rest worked.

The present schemes of "education and land for the masses" had for their purpose the formation of such a middle class. Labor unions formed in recent years, however faulty and absurd, have forced great concessions out of capital. Twenty-five years ago, a mine manager's daily report read, so many tons of ore brought up, so many feet of lumber used, so many men killed. Today capital is henpecked and labor unions run riot. Every mining camp, like every hacienda must have its school and pay its teacher.

The radical agrarian laws and labor legislation of today may change the condition of the masses, but so far the transformation has not been magical.

Railways Wrest Historic Mexico From Long Stagnation

Upper Left—Helping Mother to Tend the "Small-Fry" in the Sunny Interior of Mexico. To the Right Is a Mining Scene at Cananea, State of Sonora, Typical of Mines Anywhere but Expressive of the Country's Boundless Mineral Resources. Lower Left—The "Emperor's Bridge" on the Mexico-Puebla Road, Spanning a Section of Mexico's Thinly Wooded Landscape. Graceful Structure Housing the National Library of Mexico City.

1930 FARM OUTLOOK CONSIDERED GOOD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Lower interest rates and more advantageous labor conditions are now in prospect for the farmer in 1930, according to a survey made by the marketing department staff of professors at the State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. The report compiled by Profs. V. B. Hart, M. C. Bond and L. M. Vaughn, has just been completed as part of the agricultural outlook survey that extension experts at the college are preparing.

The belief is expressed that the downward trend in farm land values has reached the low point. This is interpreted as promising greater flexibility in mortgage borrowing, while the easier money market should afford more favorable interest terms on long-term loans.

Chicago Industries Aided by University

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The University of Chicago and the industries of Chicago are working closer together than ever before in a "joint effort of learning and labor" to solve the problems of the day, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the university, told business leaders here.

Industry has learned to bring its perplexing questions to the university's trained experts, while the university has learned to appreciate the benefits to be gained by contact with industry, declared the young Chicago president, who last month observed his thirty-first anniversary.

At the present time, he said, university men are studying the chain store and its effect on merchandising, both in the grocery and drug store fields, aid having been requested by business men. The university is studying metropolitan trade areas in an effort to help a large industrial concern locate its stores efficiently. It is seeking to ascertain the public's attitude toward certain products and why, in order to advise advertising men.

In the field of transportation, Dr. Hutchins continued, the university has been enlisted in the effort to solve Chicago's railway station problem, a work which he termed especially important, as one-third of all transportation cost is station cost, and a tremendous volume of traffic is handled through Chicago.

Many Interesting Vibrational Experiments Noted at Glasgow

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Vibrations" and their effect on sound, sand and flywheels were the subject of interesting experiments by Prof. William Kerr of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, in a holiday lecture to children arranged by the Royal Philosophical Society.

The speaker in demonstrating the importance of such study in connection with modern industry, especially engineering, made grains of sand, chains, and spotlights on a screen perform many tricks. Sand was scattered on a flat steel plate on supports and when the plate was rubbed on the surface the grains formed into intricate and beautiful designs, perfectly formed. When the vibrations were made of higher or lower frequency the sand took correspondingly different shapes.

A small mirror was attached to a flywheel at the end of a long steel shaft and when a light was shone into the glass it cast a reflection upon a screen. The shaft was then rapidly revolved by a dynamo and, although it appeared to be running smoothly, the reflection on the screen showed considerable vibration. The spotlight formed circles and figures-of-eight and Professor Kerr explained that, as the result of such tests, engineers were able to examine large flywheels, some of which weighing tons might burst because of excessive vibration.

GIFT TO DREXEL INSTITUTE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A gift of $300,000 from Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher, toward the erection of a women's dormitory at Drexel Institute was announced Feb. 5. This gift of Mr. Curtis, who is a member of the board of trustees, brings his donation to the institution in the last six years to more than $1,400,000.

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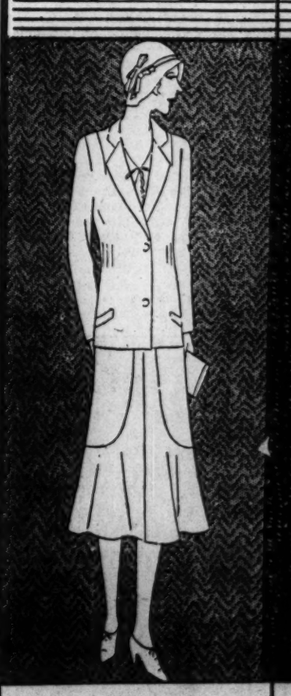

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Shepherd, Show Me How to Go. (Eddy-Brackett) Claude E. Saunier
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No. 9630: O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind (Eddy-Root) Florence Middaugh; Love (Eddy-Root) Florence Middaugh
No. 4172: Oh, He Whom Jesus Loved Has Truly Spoken Florence Middaugh; The Stranger of Galilee Florence Middaugh

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

An Adventure in Friendship

Our big Mail Bag family will welcome another Adventure in Friendship. Of course, each and every Mail Bag may be such an adventure, but when we have a particularly interesting collection of letters, we like to remind everybody of this, and to call attention to the opportunities the Mail Bag offers for adventuring in one of the most fascinating realms in the world—that of friendship.

Molang, Java, Dutch East Indies

Dear Editor:

It is for the first time that I write to the Mail Bag. I am 15 years old and I should like to receive letters from boys of my age from other countries. They can write me in Dutch, French, or German. My father will translate these letters into Dutch and I promise to answer all the letters I receive. I belong already to an American correspondence club, but I don't receive many letters. Perhaps when you publish this letter in the Mail Bag, I will receive more. My hobby is collecting and exchanging stamps.

Molang is a nice place in the East part of the island of Java (Dutch East Indies) with an agreeable climate, not hot, with cool evenings and nights. It is a mountain city with 7000 European and many more natives and many Chinese inhabitants. We have a Christian Science Society and I go to the Sunday School already two years. I don't understand English, but I will learn that language next year. Now I am learning French and German.

We have six Angora cats and one dog and I like them very much.

Leo P.

[Our Mail Baggers will keep you busy, Leo.—Ed.]

Harvey, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I often write to contributors to the Mail Bag, because I am much interested in corresponding. I write to girls in France, Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, England and Africa.

In the summer of 1928 my father, sister and I visited Europe. I have many relatives in Czechoslovakia and we visited all of them. Fortunately, my sister and I speak Slovak, so we did not have any difficulty understanding the people. The quaint customs of the peasants were very interesting, and we had the opportunity to study them first hand. The women dress in beautifully embroidered dresses and the lives of the peasants are very simple.

Their homes are small whitewashed huts consisting of only two rooms. Some houses have only the hard earth for a floor. The peasant women are very proud of their feather beds and among the wealthier peasants the feather ticks on the beds reach almost to the ceiling. It is a common sight to see oxen on the road being driven home by the children. However, all of the people do not dress and live as the peasants do. The well-to-do class dress just like we in America, although they are not so modern.

It would take too much room to tell fully about these quaint people, so I shall tell the rest to anyone who writes to me. I am 17 years old and a senior at high school. I will be glad to hear from any girl my age, especially those in Canada and Australia.

Ida M.

[Ida's first-hand description of Czechoslovakia is particularly interesting. And she speaks Slovak. Is there another of our Mail Bag family who can do the same?—Ed.]

Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa

Dear Editor:

Today I write this with great joy and I hope that it will find you all well.

The column of the Mail Bag has created great interest in me. Indeed The Christian Science Monitor is a great helper. If it would not be too much of a burden to you I shall be so thankful if you will be so kind as to pass this through the medium of your journal to secure me some pen friends in France, Germany or the United States, or in any part of the globe. Young fellows of 16 to 22 years are gladly invited, and I hope to hear from a lot of them very soon.

J. E. A.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Please let me tell you that I have good reason to appreciate the Mail Bag for through it, I have come to know several people whose friendship I value highly.

A short trip which I took just after Christmas might interest some of the Mail Baggers. With a friend I drove to El Centro, California, located in the heart of the Imperial Valley, and just a few miles from the Mexican border. The Valley has been reclaimed from its natural desert state, and it is there that the country's supply of lettuce and cantaloupes is largely grown. Driving as we did through many miles of uncultivated desert land, we could especially appreciate the work of the courageous pioneers who labored to make Imperial Valley productive.

Desert towns in southern California, of which El Centro is typical, are interesting mainly for the architecture of the buildings that line the business streets. All of them are built with wide porches or colonnades over the sidewalks, to protect pedestrians from the hot sun. The best shops are commonly on the south side of the street, so that they may get the north light. Packing sheds are everywhere in evidence. They appear to be temporary structures, roofed with tin and open on the sides, and are very busy places.

When I visited one of them, the lettuce season had just begun, and there was comparatively little work being done, but during the busiest times, many people work from early in the morning until late at night, trimming, packing, and filling freight cars with crated lettuce. Lettuce is brought to the sheds by the truck load, the loose leaves and the roots are cut away, and expert packers fill new crates with orderly and alternate layers of lettuce and ice. The crates are then carried along on a moving belt to a machine that clamps a lid on them, and they are shoved into refrigeration cars that carry them across the continent.

There is a great deal of beauty in the most unproductive part of this country. The wide vistas of sand and sagebrush, losing themselves in haze at the foot of distant, purple mountains, seem very lovely to one accustomed to a greener landscape. After the spring rains, however, the sand disappears beneath a carpet of desert flowers that is ravishingly beautiful.

Even in December there were pretty patches of royal purple verbenas near the road, and there were, too, the odd and picturesque growths of cactus that are very interesting. Here and there were small date farms, and in the irrigated sections were long rows of poplar and eucalyptus trees, planted as windbreaks.

There is a great deal more that could be written about this part of California that might prove interesting. I should very much enjoy hearing from boys of my age (19) and I would love to write to them. The Monitor is very dear to me, as it is to numberless others, and it is a great privilege the Mail Bag gives, in enabling us who read the Monitor, to become acquainted with each other, and to bear witness to the fact that the Monitor is fulfilling the purpose for which Mrs. Eddy founded it—"to bless all mankind."

Kimmis H.

[Thank you for a most interesting letter, Kimmis.—Ed.]

Winnipeg, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have been reading the Monitor for some time. I enjoy the stories in the Monitor very much, also the illustrations on the Home Forum page. I cut out the One Minute Biographies and take them to school as they help me both in history and literature. I hope that we have another continued story like "The House Next Door."

I should like to hear from girls in Australia, China or France. I am 14 and my hobbies are stamp and postcard collecting and reading. I am making a scrapbook of postcards of the world. Do we have to send a self-addressed envelope if we want someone's address? Bernice G.

[Read the rules at the end of the Mail Bag, Bernice.—Ed.]

Oxford, England

Dear Editor:

I have been interested in the Mail Bag for a long time and I thought I should like to write myself. I also enjoy reading the essays in the Home Forum.

Oxford is a very beautiful city to live in, and now I should not like to have my home anywhere else. As well as the ancient buildings within the city the surrounding countryside is very pleasant. One embanked walk, because it leads between twin streams of the river Cherwell, is known as Mesopotamia.

I am 15 and attend the Sunday School here. I should like to correspond with other girls about my own age. Edith W.

Brisbane, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Monitor and I hope that this letter will get me some oversea friends to correspond with.

I am a Girl Guide and belong to the Kelvin Grove Girl Guide Company 11th, Brisbane, in which my young sister is a Brownie. She is in the Elve Six and I am in the Wattle Patrol. We have a lovely captain who is very keen on the company making strides to higher victory.

Our company won a silver cup at the last Indooroopilly Rally for the best company display. One of our patrol leaders has been selected to train as lieutenant to the Dalley Company.

I go to the Domestic Science High School for girls. The Technical College has four schools forming it. They are the Commercial Girls' High School, the Commercial Boys' High School, the Trade High School for boys and the Domestic Science High School for girls.

Last year our school won the Cameron Shield for physical Culture for the second time running. Each girl in the drill squad received a silver boomerang brooch and the teacher and pianist receiving a gold one. (There were 40 girls in the team.)

As well as the practical subjects, such as cooking, millinery, dressmaking, laundry and domestic economy, we learn English, both Australian and British history, and the usual school subjects.

I have one brother and one sister. My brother is 14, and my sister, Elizabeth, is 6. She would also like some pen friends about her age. All my relations are in England, Scotland and Canada with the exception of one Scotch family which came out from Scotland about three years ago.

Georgina C.

West Newton, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have heard so much about the Mail Bag from a friend of mine that it has interested me greatly. I, too, should like to have a Mail Bag friend and hope that this letter will bring me one. I promise to answer any letters I may receive.

I am 18 years old and a high school graduate. My interests are sports, dancing, sewing, etc. I am employed as a stenographer and should like to have a letter from someone interested in the above subjects.

I think the Mail Bag is a splendid piece of work and enjoy reading it. If girls from foreign countries would care to write to me, I should be very much pleased, especially if it were someone from France. May I hope to hear from somebody soon?

Mary T.

Mt. Berry, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I love the Mail Bag very much, and this is my first time to send a letter to it, but I don't think it will be the last time.

I am working in a library at the Foundation School, near Rome, Georgia, and all the students, including myself, like to read your good paper.

Yesterday, a little boy not more than 10 years old, came and asked me for The Christian Science Monitor. I gave it to him, and while he was reading one of the letters in the Mail Bag, he laughed right out, and I had to call him down. I asked him to let me see the paper. It was a little girl's letter that had made him laugh. She had told about her cat which had such a funny name. I, too, thought the letter was worthy of a laugh.

I like to read the Monitor and would like to correspond with girls in England and America. Jane S.

[Thank you for telling us about that happy little incident, Jane.—Ed.]

Salem, Oregon

Dear Editor:

Though I am not, strictly speaking, one of the young folks, I feel quite at home in writing to the Mail Bag, for in my work as a teacher I am dealing constantly with young people.

Since my work is in the Latin department, I wonder if through your columns I might find someone from Italy who could give me first-hand information about her country. I should especially like to correspond with someone who could tell me of the environs of Rome, and about the coming celebration of Virgil's bimillennium. The letters would have to be written in English, for I know nothing of the Italian language. This is my first year of teaching, and I believe that from such correspondence I could receive much benefit as well as a great deal of enjoyment.

As I am taking French lessons now, I should also like to have someone from France write to me in French, and perhaps I could help her learn English.

I appreciate the Monitor very much, and I am always eager to find some article or picture dealing with Rome and Roman history. This winter there have been several splendid ones which I have used in my school work. The column "A Word a Day," with its English words of Latin derivation, is also very interesting; in fact, the whole Monitor is extremely worth while—not to forget Snubs, who comes in for his big share of attention. Francis F.

Johannesburg, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am writing to thank you for printing my letter in the Monitor and consequently giving me no fewer than 14 new correspondents. It came as quite a surprise, for I had forgotten all about it until I found two letters stamped "Via The Christian Science Monitor" waiting for me when I came home from school one day.

The Monitor is a fine paper and I am sure that the Mail Bag is doing its part in helping the cause of world peace. It is bringing the individuals of different countries together, and as nations are composed of individuals, the Mail Bag is naturally in the same way bringing the nations themselves together. I am very glad to see that more South Africans are writing and that they seem to be taking a greater interest in the Monitor.

When Eveline P. and I saw a letter from the secretary of a young people's club in Holland which appeared in the Monitor, we couldn't resist the idea of adding a Dutch correspondent to our collection. Both Eveline and I would love to have letters from girls in foreign countries, but I am sorry to say we have so many American correspondents that we cannot very well fit in any more.

With best wishes to the Monitor and its readers. Dulcie M.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor ever since I could read, and I enjoy it very much. It helps me at school and at home. I like especially the articles of birds, animals and museum work. I am a very enthusiastic stamp collector, and wish to trade stamps with boys anywhere in the world. I also collect coins.

In one of the public schools of this city we have a very interesting stamp club. The principal of the school is the president of the club. He has a collection of 40,000 varieties. We meet each week and he explains the history of some important stamps. The rest of the time is devoted to trading stamps, and finding out new things about them. We are soon to have an auction of duplicate stamps. I am the only member who is not a pupil of that school.

Harry H.

The following would like to receive letters:

Mattie G. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.
Hazel L. (13), Rochester, N. Y.
Virginia G. (14), Bangor, Me.—Interested in stamps and snapshots.
Josephine F. (15), Lincoln, Neb.—Exchange stamps with girls in foreign countries.
Thelma J. (16), San Diago, Calif.—From Girl Scouts and Girl Guides in other countries.
Magda P. (18), Hamburg, Germany.
Sylvia E. (17), Philadelphia, Pa.—Interested in French, music, literature and outdoor sports.
Flora E. (20), Boston, Mass.—Interested in music and art.
Kitty H., Liverpool, England.
Raynore S., New York, N. Y.

Mr. J. Pauw, Pythagorasstraat 9 /2, Amsterdam, Holland, will be pleased to have the addresses of boys and girls who would like to correspond with boys and girls in Holland.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Answering Letters

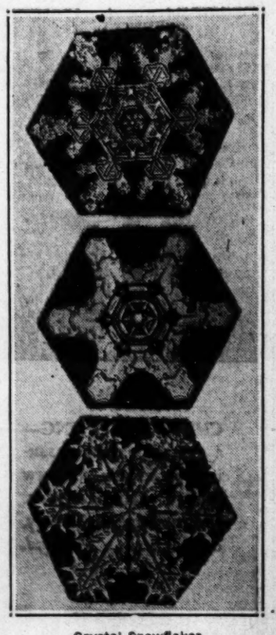
1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Snowflakes

IF YOU could separate one tiny snowflake from the millions and trillions that come whirling and twirling through the air some winter day, and then look at it through a powerful magnifying glass before it melts, you would probably see a marvelously beautiful bit of design. Of course, some snowflakes are merely miniature snow balls, about the size of granulated sugar; but most of them are six-pointed crystals, resembling stars or tiny six-branched pine or fir trees.



Crystal Snowflakes.

These snow crystals are so beautiful that artists often copy their patterns for stained glass windows, mosaics, jewelry, and decorations for buildings. It may be that your silk dress shows a snowflake's delicate markings in the design printed upon it. No two snow crystals are shaped or ornamented exactly alike. The designs are traced by very tiny hollow tubes filled with air. Although there are many collisions among snowflakes as they travel along, their injured sides are usually reformed before they reach the earth into new and even more beautiful and curious shapes.

About one hundred different forms of snowflakes have been observed. In a single snowstorm a similar pattern is usually found, although one may suddenly be surprised to find a snowflake entirely different in every way from any other.

The average size of a snowflake is about a tenth of an inch in diameter, although there have been some as large as one inch. The smallest occur with low temperatures and the largest when the temperature approaches 32 degrees. If the temperature is a little higher, the snowflakes are partially thawed in falling through it and fall as sleet. The white color of the snow is caused by the combination of the different prismatic colors of the minute snow crystals.

Professor Wilson A. Bentley, authority on snowflakes, has taken photographs of them very successfully, and is really a pioneer in snow crystal photography. When he was only a boy, he was so fascinated with the beauty of the snowflake as revealed through a microscope, that he longed to have others see it.

Finally he secured a camera with a magnifying lens that would magnify many thousands of times. A workshop was built in the yard where the temperature would remain at freezing. When the first snow flurry of the winter came, a board with black velvet covering was placed in the open air. A snowflake fell lightly upon it, and the boy lifted it quickly with a sharp-pointed stick onto the camera slide. Before the fragile thing could evaporate, the camera clicked and the picture was taken. Professor Bentley uses today the same camera and lens he used as a boy.

Dial a While Puzzle

If the Inner Circle Is Turned a Certain Number of Spaces, the Letters in the Two Circles Will Spell a Familiar Saying From the Lips of Abraham Lincoln, the Letters Appearing Alternately in the Outer and the Inner Circles. The First Letter of the Saying Is Found in the Outer Circle. If You Will Cut Out the Inner Circle or Make a Copy of It, You Can Turn It as You Would a Radio Dial Until the Letters Appear in Their Proper Order.

Boston Newsboys Hold Their Own Court

"DON'T you know a boy of your age shouldn't be selling papers on the streets late at night?"

The 9-year-old so questioned eyed his 11-year-old questioner, repentantly. The former had broken a city ordinance. The latter was a judge in the Boston Newsboys' Trial Board, a body composed of three judges under 15 years old, one adult chief magistrate, and one 15-year-old clerk. It was Thursday night. The court was holding its weekly session, doing its best to teach young newsboys, bootblacks and peddlers respect for law and order.

"Why haven't you a license to sell papers? Why did you stay out so late at night? Didn't you know better than to peddle apples in the market districts in the morning?" These and many other questions were asked of the 15 boys brought one by one before that session. Some knew they were breaking the law. Others did not. But this court is one that tempers justice with extreme mercy and if it can teach one boy a session never to do anything that isn't lawful, the court counts the evening well spent. One of the penalties meted out is the learning of 11 city ordinances applying to peddling and selling, and reciting them before the court at the following session.

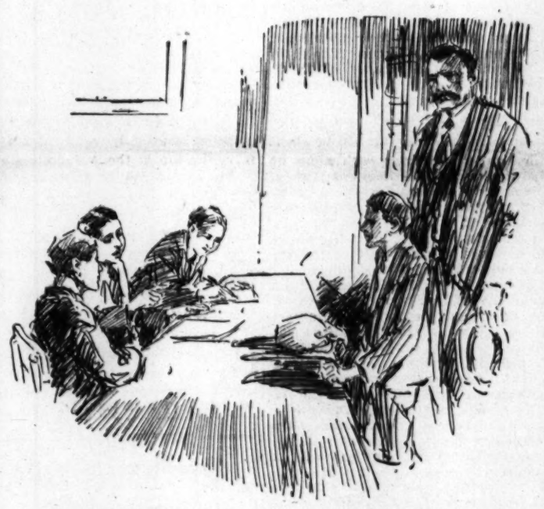
The board is serving a high purpose for it is keeping the boys out of the juvenile courts for offenses that, in the main, are only minor ones, but which are actually infractions of city laws and are punishable. Only particularly severe cases are referred to the juvenile courts.

But what a strange gathering of people sit in the outer office each Thursday night awaiting trial! Each boy is obliged to bring his mother or father with him. Many of them are little foreigners, Italians for the most part. Some cannot speak English and others only speak it brokenly. For this reason the clerk of the court is a young boy who knows all the dialects of the Italian tongue. They wait in a body outside the court room, which is located in a school with a school atmosphere and surroundings.

But what a lot the judges must have to know! One thing they do know and that is the rules applying to licensed minors. They are newsboys themselves and have achieved the honor of serving on the board as judges because of a popular vote of boys in their schools. Each school with 10 licensed newsboys has the right to elect a captain for its district and each captain is eligible for the office of judge in the court. There are elected every year on the same day that Boston holds its regular city election.

"They need the trial board," said Mr. Timothy F. Regan, supervisor of license minors in Boston, "because it interprets the law to them clearly. If a boy sells papers without a license, he may not know he is doing wrong. And even if he does it is not a serious enough offense to give him a juvenile court record to carry with him for all time. So the board takes his case and teaches him that he must obey the law and that is usually all that is required. The court has supervision over 5000 boys and the judges serve for one year each."

Every 10 weeks, the three judges line up at the City Treasurer's pay window and collect $7.50 for their services! They are judges and are therefore qualified to be called city officials.



"Why Haven't You a License to Sell Papers?"

Current Events

Problems for the London Conference

THE London Naval Conference faces many difficult and complicated problems, and much patience will be necessary in finding their solutions. In his speech over the radio last Sunday Senator Robinson reminded his hearers of the difficulties which the Senate encountered in dealing with a national question, such as the tariff. What patience and persistence then are needed in dealing with the great question of international naval disarmament!

Great Britain and the United States have agreed to have navies of equal strength, but unless Great Britain reduces her navy considerably the United States will have to increase hers to reach this parity. Great Britain is willing for her own part to make big reductions, but only if France and Italy will come into line. France, however, seems to feel that she needs a stronger navy than she has at present, and Italy hopes to obtain some sort of parity with France. Again the United States and Great Britain would like to abolish submarines, but France and Japan object to this, since they argue that they are necessary for protection, and submarines are much less expensive to build than large battleships.

The conference is, however, making some progress. Anglo-French views are said to be approaching a solution and also Anglo-American views on the limitation of battleships. There is everywhere a desire to co-operate, and patience, hard work and good will must surely finally prove successful.

A New Chief Justice

On Monday last, William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, sent in his resignation to President Hoover and Charles E. Hughes has been appointed in his place. This means that Mr. Hughes will immediately resign from his post as justice of the World Court, to which he was elected last July, in order to take up his new duties.

In acknowledging the high honor conferred on him, Mr. Hughes said: "I regret most deeply that Chief Justice Taft is unable to continue in office. His work as Chief Justice has fitly crowned a great career, and will have an abiding influence.

"It was both the fine quality of that work and the spirit in which it was performed, evincing not only the most conscientious industry and judicial independence, but an intense loyalty to the institution, that have given great satisfaction to the country.

The Senate and the Tariff

The Senate is still busy with the problem of tariff duties. It recently voted by 48 to 38 against an increase in sugar duties. This was a great victory for those who feel that the "consumer" needs protection in these days as much as the manufacturer. Because of high tariff rates, prices of food, clothing, etc., are often higher in the United States than in other countries and more serious attention is now being paid to that fact. It is the consumer in the end who pays the tariff duties and unless he is protected the cost of living will become greater and greater.

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Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

The Improvement Club

By L. E. FLACK

Part II

THE next instant Carlene looked up with a little smile. Far down in the freshman section she caught a glimpse of a curly head and two bright blue eyes.

"I have a little surprise for you." She smiled again at the upturned faces. "The winning contestant is a member of the freshman class. I take pleasure in announcing the winner—Grace Durand."

The surprise was universal. Many of the high school students did not know the little freshman even by sight. The freshman class, itself, was scarcely acquainted with her, but that did not prevent them from cheering loudly and enthusiastically. Perhaps the one most surprised of all was Grace Durand, herself, and after acknowledging the honor, she sat down in her seat, eyes bright, cheeks glowing, a little embarrassed at the smiling, friendly eyes turned in her direction.

Dismissal brought a group of girls to her desk. Jane Merton was jubilant.

"To think she should win!" she whispered to Carlene, as together they walked down the long assembly room to congratulate the winner.

"You must come up to the club meeting with us," Carlene said. "We're going to run over the play and select parts. Miss Mathes is going to coach, and—"

It was an exciting afternoon. The play, read by Natalie Corbot, was voted a success, and the girls discussed possible parts, and it was long after the usual dismissal time when the meeting broke up.

Grace, a little shy, but smilingly happy, turned homeward in Carlene's direction.

"It's all been simply wonderful," she said. "I know I don't deserve all the nice things everyone has said, but—"

Then suddenly her bright face clouded.

"If—if only I could keep on at high."

"Keep on at high!" Carlene looked at her with puzzled eyes. "Keep on. Why, of course, you're going to keep on. What do you mean?"

Grace Explains

Grace stammered, a little confused.

"Oh, I didn't mean to say it. It really isn't settled yet. But I think I'm going to get a full-time position clerking at Clarkon's.

"You see, Mother sews, and I really need to help," she said in answer to Carlene's protest. "Oh, I'll finish up the term to get my credits, but next semester—" Suddenly the voice broke, "It's silly of me," the little freshman went on apologetically, "I've always loved school—and—well—"

Carlene put out a friendly hand.

"Why, you simply must keep on," she repeated, while her eyes grew thoughtful. "And I—maybe something will come up yet," she said encouragingly, and the other nodded a smiling good-by as she turned at the corner.

As Carlene walked on through the gathering dusk, her thoughts worked actively. Give up high school! A girl who could write a prize-winning play! And to give it up in her freshman year! Oh, there must be some other way. If only she could think of it.

Carlene met Grace Durand occasionally in the hall or assembly room, and reported progress.

"They're really doing splendidly," she said one afternoon after such an encounter. Miss Mathes says it's going to be a huge success."

Grace Durand smiled, a little wistfully, Carlene thought. Somehow she couldn't forget the little freshman, even in the stress of work. There must be some way to help. If she could only think of it. But in spite of efforts along that line, the "some way" was hard to discover.

The rehearsals were progressing nicely now. The costume committee reported that the costumes were nearly completed, and dress rehearsals were to be held.

The ticket sale was to start the next day, and Carlene turned in at the news office to see if they were ready.

The office door opened into the large press room, and Carlene stood watching the machines as she waited for the tickets. It was interesting—large news sheets rolling off, fresh with ink; great rolls of white paper. Carlene watched with interest until the gentleman brought her little parcel, and she turned to leave.

It was on her way home that the idea struck her. The newspaper office! Why hadn't she thought of it before? It was the very thing, just in Grace's line. And then she stopped short. Would she ever dare to ask Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stevens who was notoriously outspoken and hard to approach? Ask him if he would employ a—freshman! He would consider it ridiculous. Carlene thought it over carefully. But it would be Grace's chance. Answer 'phone calls, help with the news section, report society news, parties, clubs. Oh, she would just love it!

Mr. Stevens

Carlene stopped short. She would. Yes, at least, she would try, and 10 minutes later she re-entered the news office. Mr. Stevens was busy and Carlene gazed at the pictures on the wall, at the windows. If only he would come. And then through the door came a distinguished-looking gentleman in gray suit.

"You wished to see me?"

Carlene nodded, and in a few words, she had outlined her plan.

"Well, yes, I do need someone to attend to the office in the afternoon, but—er—a freshman!" The gentleman considered her gravely. "You see, I really wanted someone who could help." Carlene flushed uncomfortably.

"You say she's the one who wrote the prize-winning play. Yes, I've heard all this 'to-do' about the play, but to tell you the truth, Miss Bennet, I haven't much faith in all this home talent. Much ado about nothing usually. Well, I'll think it over. Suppose I let you know about Saturday," and Carlene thanked him as she rose to go.

And then the great day arrived. High school was dismissed early in the afternoon so that the committee on stage decoration could get to work. With large banks of potted ferns, flowers, the stage was a lovely sight when at last the girls completed their work. Then home to dinner.

Carlene arrived at the auditorium flushed and a little breathless. Already the room was filling, and in the dressing-room Miss Mathes was giving hurried directions.

The next half-hour was a busy one for Carlene. She was here, there, and everywhere, helping, but at last everything was ready, and she had time to take a peek between the curtains. The house was filling rapidly.

Jane Merton ran in triumphantly. "Three hundred and eight tickets! We're selling piles at the door. Oh—oh, it's going to be a success! We're going to have the piano," and she ran back.

But Carlene, glancing over the audience, suddenly saw a gray-haired gentleman—down in the fifth row. "Oh—oh!" she said with a little catch, and then she ran back to get ready for her part.

It was 10 minutes later that Carlene stood before the purple velvet curtain giving the introductory speech, and then slowly the curtains parted, and the play began.

Carlene watching from the wings, waited breathlessly. And down in the audience a gray-haired gentleman watched also—and his eyes began to smile.

It did not take long for Carlene to realize that the little play was a success. As the curtain fell on the first scene, the applause was deafening. Carlene smiled a happy, little smile. It was a success. It was! Now if only Grace—

After that it was all a happy maze. The conclusion, the final curtain, the crowds of people, the call for the author, bright-eyed little Grace Durand bowing shyly in response to their cheers.

Back stage again. The usual commotion. And then Mr. Stevens smiling and cordial, and Grace hardly grasping his words. A scholarship—and work in the news office! Something about being proud of home talent. Why—why, suddenly the bright eyes misted. Why—that was wonderful. She could go on to high. And then the girls clamoring 'round.

* * *

It was later, much later—the crowds had gone, the cast were getting into wraps.

A soft hand touched Carlene's arm. "I want to thank you." Grace Durand's face was bright, her eyes starry. "I'm so glad you got your piano. Jane said they cleared $162. And the work at the news office and the scholarship. Oh, I know it was you who spoke to Mr. Stevens. He said it was your talk that made him think of the scholarship. The newspaper used to give it every year, he said, but the last years, somehow they had lost interest. You don't know what it will mean to me—high school, and a—chance!"

[The End.]

[Part I of this story was published on Jan. 23.]

CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE PRINCIPIA announces the third season of Camp Principia in the mountains of New Mexico, with separate sessions for girls and boys. There will be the eventful pack trips back into the mountains as before, and in addition, extensive tours of Indian pueblos, national parks and other scenic regions.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Part-Time King

THE trail of the unicorn leads a man into strange places and brings him to many unexpected companions, but one of the oddest things about this exciting quest is the way in which it constantly associates one with royalty. I have seldom known this rule to fail, that when once you get upon the spoor of a unicorn you encounter a king somewhere in the vicinity. Why this should be I do not know; I merely record the fact. So it is with the dim and semi-fabulous unicorns known to Ur of the Chaldees, so with those of the Royal Palace of Persepolis, and so with the one-horned marvel presented by Queen Candace to Alexander the Great. Probe a little way into the legend of Prester John and you find that he kept all the potentates of the East regularly supplied with these animals; and if you ignore such instances in the intervening centuries as that of Amfortas, King of the Grail, and that of the Grand Sophy who had a whole park full of unicorns, you find that the beast has been a recognized symbol of royalty ever since the Stuart family came to the throne of England. This association has been so generally understood, indeed, that whenever a unicorn is taken, even among rude and backward peoples, he is immediately led as a matter of course to the palace of the king. Always and everywhere, the unicorn is a royal beast.

Familiar as I was with this law, I did not expect it to operate when I called upon the Keeper of Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum to ask whether he had any medieval pictures of the unicorn in his archives. He had, in fact, scores of them depicted in his Bestiaries—unicorns caprine and equine and nondescript, unicorns meager and well-nourished, unicorns red and white and blue, and all of them fondly devoted to maidens. He was as well equipped in this particular as Prester John himself, or even the Grand Sophy. I had no reason, therefore, to be surprised when it transpired in the course of our conversation that this same Keeper of Illuminated Manuscripts was himself a king.

Whether it be on account of some otherwise unsuspected streak of snobbishness in me or for another reason, I should not like to say, but the fact is that my acquaintance and association with kings has been limited both as to extent and as to intimacy. What I have read of their published writings and what I have observed and heard of their doings has tended to confirm an instinctive feeling that for genuinely intellectual discourse I should usually fare better with farmers, stevedores, and tramps. In this feeling, however, I think I am not bigoted; I realize that there is no law requiring that crowns shall rest exclusively upon empty heads—consider King Solomon for example!—and so I always try to give each new king I meet the benefit of whatever doubt there may be.

The particular potentate whom I met in the British Museum amply justified my tolerance. True, he enjoyed several advantages over the common run of royalty by virtue of the fact that before his coronation he had put in a good deal of time as a poet, a scholar, and a tramp. The knowledges and aptitudes thus gained still clung to him, and he seemed quite undazzled by "that fierce light which beats upon a throne." He could still see things in the round, as tramps and poets do; he could still look into the seeds of time like a scholar, and sift them through his fingers; strangest of all, he had humor—a trait hardly to be found in any other king, even in Solomon. But what I liked best about him was that he was only a part-time king. Eleven months of the year he devoted to serious pursuits such as the keeping of manuscripts, learning of languages, writing of poems, and tramping of the Chiltern Hills. One month, his vacation, he gave to kingship—that is, to hearing harangues with at least one eye open, to distributing titles of nobility, to attending cat shows, and all the other things that a dutiful king has to do. This seemed to me a highly sensible arrangement.

But no; now that I remember, this was not the thing I liked best about my new acquaintance. The very best thing was that my name was already well known to him, was indeed almost a household word in his palace. It developed that a certain publication to which I was a regular contributor was generally subscribed to by a large proportion of his subjects, and that one of his more onerous duties during the month of his annual rule was to read and master this same publication every day, so as to be able to converse intelligently with his ministers and their wives on occasions of state. Modest and retiring as I think I am, there is a flattery of one's amour propre in such a discovery that one's works are well known to a monarch of whom one has not himself previously heard to which I cannot even pretend to be superior.

I felt at once, when I learned that this king had such keen literary discernment, that he and I would get on well together. Not standing at all upon my dignity as an American citizen, refusing even to suspect that he might have designs upon our democratic institutions, I asked him to lunch with me. This was impulsive, I admit; but again I was justified in the event. Indeed, we had such a good time at luncheon on that first occasion that, although I know it is never safe to generalize upon a single instance, I have ever since felt that perhaps we have borne a little too hard upon royalty in recent decades—and especially, perhaps, in America, not to say in Chicago. As an Englishman might put it in his mild way: a king may be a rather decent fellow after all.

Among other things, I learned, during that noon hour in the restaurant at the corner of Red Lion Square, how this man had attained his royal rank. It had not come to him by a meritless inheritance from a long line of sceptered nonentities, nor had it been won by cut-and-thrust on any foughten field. He had learned Old Irish in the British Museum, and then had thought that he would like to hear some of it spoken. To this end he crossed Ireland—in which the Irish is still chiefly literary and school-bred—and sought out one of those western isles, whether still inhabited by Kerns and Gallowglasses I know not, on which the English language is a foreign or at least a new-fangled tongue. The island he selected had some five hundred people living in isolation from the outer world—excepting always the ministrations of the newspaper already mentioned—with much the same social and political organization that might have been found anywhere in Ireland a thousand years ago. Most of the offices of state were properly filled at the time of his arrival: that is, the island had its poet and its harper and its story teller, but there had been for some little time a vacancy in the kingship. The quick-witted people saw that here was a stranger of royal port who knew their tongue but not too well, who knew their old wisdom in part and was eager to learn more, who was not too well acquainted with the intricacies of relationship among them which might embarrass a native sovereign, and, finally, who had a whole month of every year to spare. The fact that he was also an intelligent man did not seem to them an insuperable impediment. Therefore, they made their proposal, and he, finding that the duties were slight and the salary nothing whatever, accepted unanimously and at once. The result, he told me, had been a mutual satisfaction.

One can readily see why it has been satisfactory to the King, for there is in many men a nascent but truncated inclination toward royalty to which external circumstances seldom allow full expression. Although I was brought up in that scorn of all things royal to be found in every American patriot—that scorn which we express so oddly whenever a vagrant princeling visits our shores—yet I think it would be delightful to spend only eleven months of the year at thinking, talking, writing, dressing like everyone else, and to have a full month in which to do as I liked. I should say: "Poet, your verses are bad. Make better ones." Or else: "Harper, your fingers are all thumbs. Learn to play better before you appear in our presence again." Kings can talk in that way, and without giving their reasons.

However, it must suffice that I, a mere scribbler, have not only looked at one of the crowned heads of Europe like the cat in the adage, but have actually lunched with it, and repeatedly. I think it was King Solomon himself who remarked: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings!" Well, I was diligently following the trail of the unicorn—my business for the time being—and beside that trail, in the manuscript room of the British Museum, a king stood up before me. Now I know that the law governing the association of unicorns and kings must be universal in its scope.

O. S.

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No Words Can Reach

Today, the world is gay with jewel trees.
Each tiny twig is decked in crystal light.
A fairy palace hems me brightly in
A world of hushed and glittering delight.

In the long beds that wait the call of spring,
Dry flower-stems are changed to diamond bars;
And where the lily-pond waits silently,
Blue spruce trees glisten with a million stars.

Colder the day grows as the wind tears by;
A late sun pushes through the sky's gray wall;
The world glows into rosy, sparkling light,
A fairy hush is hovering over all.

Out from some hidden nook, a redbird's wing,
Streaks swift, warm color on the western sky.
Beauty is glittering on everything,
Oh, lovely, lacy world, I will not try
To put your icy loveliness in speech.
It climbs a height that words can never reach!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

By Permission of the Artist

Temple of Athena Niké, Acropolis, Athens. From a Charcoal Drawing by Monroe North.

Lark Buntings

Perhaps the finest songster as well as one of the most beautiful birds of the Dakotas and mid-western Canada is the lark-bunting (Calamospiza melanocrys). He is about the size of a bobolink, with whom he is often confused. His plumage is jet black with large white wing patches. His bill resembles that of the grosbeak.

From upland or field of grain this bird springs into the air and begins his jubilant lyric almost as soon as he leaves the ground. He ascends in a slanting flight to a height of forty or fifty feet, then sinks slowly on balanced wings, singing during almost all the time he is in the air. The final note is a plainissimo barely heard as the bird drops out of sight among the blades of grass or grain. The song is a madrigal of joy, rapid, clear, sweet, ecstatic. The tone is exceedingly vibrant. The notes suggest the following as the first stanza of his music:

O joy, joy, joy!
How beautiful!
How beautiful the morning is!
O the grass and the grain
Are all gleaming with dew.

At this point in his phrasing the bird reaches the summit of his elevation in the air, and also the crescendo of his song. He then sinks gently earthward, his syllables suggesting these words:

How beautiful!
How beautiful!
O joy, joy, joy!
O the grass and the grain
Are all gleaming with dew.

With the final note he disappears in the dew-drenched grass.

One sometimes counts as many as nine lark-buntings at one time singing within range of sight and hearing. They live in colonies most of the year. Each pair build their nest in a tuft of grass or in a thick patch of growing grain. They feed on insects and seeds. The nest itself is constructed of grass built flush with the surface of the ground. The eggs, pale bluish-green, number four or five.

The beauty of the lark-bunting with black plumage and patch of snow upon each of his outstretched wings; his measured, ascending flight, deliberate direction, gentle wing balancing and slow descent; the variety, finish and loveliness of his notes, simple phrasing and fine abandon rank him above even the meadowlark and bobolink. He is the daytime soloist of the open reaches and grain fields.

Noble Americans

I shall never forget a day when I stood before that recumbent statue of Lee in the chapel of Washington and Lee University at Lexington. I should be sorry for any son of a Union soldier who can view that figure without emotion. In Washington, standing by the august figure of Lincoln and glancing toward the Capitol, we thank God that we are a united people. By the Hudson we ponder the life of Grant—so amazing in its beginnings, so pitiful with early failure, so splendid at last in magnanimity. It is to be a better American to reflect upon that April day at Appomattox when two American gentlemen met to end the war. One was of undistinguished blood save as he brought it to fame, the other of Virginia's proud aristocracy. And the conqueror, so solicitous for the other's feelings, so anxious to be generous! Noble Americans, all!—MEREDITH NICHOLSON, in "Old Familiar Faces."

BUILT of Pentelic marble, as were all the temples on the Acropolis, the Temple of Athena Niké, despite its age, its complete demolition about 1687 and its subsequent reconstruction seems, in some respects, especially when first seen from the top of the Acropolis steps, to have been built but yesterday. This is due, no doubt, to the remarkable fact that the marble has retained its original color and freshness, a lovely cream tone with all the characteristics of newly polished stone. The temple is only eighteen feet wide and twenty-seven feet long with four exquisite Ionic columns at each end. The columns each have twenty-four flutings and have a slight diminution toward the top. The capitals are exquisite examples of the Ionic scroll and have been the inspiration for untold thousands of reproductions throughout the world. An Ionic frieze, cut in high relief, extends around the temple except upon the north side where, in place of the original frieze now in the British Museum, we find a terra cotta cast which, unfortunately, has turned a dark color.

In ancient times the cella, or inner temple, contained a wooden image of the goddess Athena holding a pomegranate in her right hand and a helmet in her left. She faced the east with her back to the view which we have just mentioned, one of the few times that the ancient Greeks failed to carry out perfection of plan. No trace of the image is extant and we know of its former existence only by virtue of a description of it given by Pausanias, the Roman traveler and writer about 170 A. D. The marks of the pedestal are clearly discernible today through the modern iron gate that prevents our entering the temple.

Just what year the temple of Athena Niké was built we do not know. Callicrates who, with Ictinus, had designed the great Parthenon under the guidance of Pericles, was, no doubt, the architect because, in 1897, an inscription was found on the north side of the Acropolis decreeing that Callicrates should build a stone temple and altar to Athena Victory (Niké). From the form of the lettering, according to Professor D'Ooge, the decree could not be older than 460 B.C. or later than 450 B.C. and, if the work was started immediately, the age of the temple can thus be more or less established.

The temple remained almost intact until about 1687 when the Turks, who were then in control of Athens and the Acropolis, in order to defend themselves from a threatened attack of Morosini and his army of Venetians, demolished the little temple (perhaps with regret because they seem to have taken it down quite carefully) so that the marble blocks might be used as a bulwark to strengthen the defenses. Thus they remained, covered with loose soil and other refuse until the bulwarks were demolished in 1835 by Ludwig Ross, chief conservator of antiquities at Athens who, together with the architects Schaubert and Hansen, had the glory of discovering the fragments and of rebuilding, from the original marbles, the Temple of Athena Niké where it now stands, on its original base, one of the glorious structures of the Golden Age of Pericles.

The Gardener Drops In

"An' I *tells* Miss Bannister, w'en she was a-putting up this 'ere stoodio, that she would 'ave to raise 'im six to eight hinches above the yearth so as the air c'd get in under 'im an' keep 'im dry. Ah, I *tells* 'er! Because I 'ates to see 'er a-wasting 'er good money, like, pottering about wi' matters she don't know nothing of, as you might say. Of course, I know, they *do* tell she's a deep an' clever woman, book-learned no end, and reads a lot o' books an' writes 'em an' all like that; but putting up a stoodio ain't in 'er line at all, any more than it ain't in *my* line to sit in a harm-chair all day a-staring at print, nor yet to write much of anythink like letters and such. Lets my wife do it, I does; an' seems like it's more a woman's fashion to sit an' read a book or write thinks than 'tis a man's. But w'en it comes to building a stoodio or a garage or anythink like that, w'y there, if a woman takes it int' 'er 'ead to do the job 'erself w'y you might 's well let 'er, 'cause she's a-going to an' there ain't no stopping 'er. But leastways she ought to ask a good old experienced 'and, like me f'r instance, 'ow the thing's to be done proper, an' take 'is advice too, before she does a tap.

"Well, Miss Bannister she *did* ask me, I do 'er that justice. But would she build this 'ere stoodio the way I tells 'er to? Not 'er. Right spang on the ground she puts this 'ere wooden floor, wi'out so much as a joist or beam under 'im, wi'out no space for the air to get at 'im an' keep 'im dry, 'specially in winter w'en the ground all round 'ere is wet 's a sponge w'en a sponge *is* wet. An' so, w'at 'appens? W'y I'll tell you w'at 'appens. The damp gets into this 'ere floor and' *stays* in 'im, an' so in a few years, five or ten years maybe, more or less, 'e's all curled an' warped up an' rotted wi' wet rot, even though she *did* get good lumber all the way from Abingdon like I tells 'er to get it, an' 'e 'as to be all sipped up an' done over again; an' then there's all that good money wasted just because she wouldn't do like I tells 'er.

"An' 'ere's somethink, Sir, what I've been a-noticing hereabouts lately; an' 'appen you'll agree wi' me an' 'appen you won't, an' 'appen it's much the same in America an' 'appen it ain't, because I ain't never been much of a 'and to travel much excepting just round 'ere in Barkshire, like, an' so I don't know 'ow things is going in them foreign parts, but w'at I notice is, we don't seem to get the same respect from the women like w'at we used to get. Not in these parts we don't, Sir. W'y, in my father's time—'e was a gard'ner too, like me, an' I just followed in 'is footsteps as you might say, an a very clever man of 'is 'ands 'e was, if I do say so—in my father's time, I can rec'lect it well, being a small boy then but quick at observing, very quick, w'y, you wouldn't ever see a lady so much as even planting a rose tree wi'out asking 'er gard'ner w'ere 'e was to be put. Not the finest lady in the land you wouldn't. An' asking 'er gard'ner if the soil was right for 'im and if the light was right an' all like that, because in them days she knew that was 'is business to know about roses just like it was 'er business to run the 'ouse, an' that's w'at she paid 'im for. An' anyhow, 'e was a man, wasn't 'e?—w'ich *she* wasn't. But nowadays w'en a lady takes it int' 'er 'ead to plant a rose tree w'at do she do? Tellyphones to the nursery, she do, an' orders up a rose tree, an' w'en 'e comes she takes 'im out doors to maybe the middle o' the gravel path w'ere the gard'ner 'as been a-toiling for years to keep out every spear o' grass, an' then she pints to the gravel an' says to the poor gard'ner, 'Plant 'im *there!*' she says. An' so the gard'ner, 'e knows there ain't no use to stand there talking because 'e's tried that before, an' 'e plants 'im right there w'ere the lady says in the middle o' the gravel path, an' then 'e spades 'im an' 'e waters 'im regular, an' 'e buds 'im an' 'e sprays 'im like 'e was a thorobred 'orse or somethink, an' pretty soon 'is leaves they go all gray an' brown an' fall off an' 'e don't 'ave no flowers to speak of, an' the lady she wonders w'y 'tis, but the gard'ner 'e don't say nothink, but 'e thinks a lot. Yes, Sir, 'e thinks a lot.

"But seems like it's a man's part, just the same, w'en 'e sees a lady doing somethink all by herself, like, to stand by an' tell 'er w'ere she's a-going wrong an' w'ere she's a-going to be sorry if she don't pay no 'eed to w'at e's a-telling to her. An' that's w'y I was over 'ere a'most every morning early w'en she begun on this 'ere stoodio, telling 'er 'ow to do it; an' again after tea I'd step over to see w'at new thinks she gone an' done all wrong this time. 'Ad a carpenter up from Marston, she 'ad; leastwise, 'e *called* hisself a carpenter, but all I knows is 'e's been a shoemaker all the years *I've* know'd 'im. Well, you'd a laughed, Sir, you would really, at the way that man took orders—for even though a man can't pound a nail an' *is* a shoemaker, still 'e gets more notions about building stoodios just from cobbling boots than a lady does out o' scribbling pomes an' that. An' I *tells* Miss Bannister she ought to get a real carpenter, but all she says was, 'Gard'ner,' she says, 'this may not be a good carpenter,' she says, 'but 'e's a good man an' I like 'im,' she says, 'just like I do you.' An' so o' course w'at could I say to that?

"But '*a good man*'! W'at's that got to do wi' sawing a board straight or driving a nail so it will stay drove? Just you look at this 'ere floor, Sir. If there's one nail that's a-popping 'alf a hinch out o' 'im there's a 'undred, an' all being drove by a good man instead o' by a good carpenter.

"An' I *tells* Miss Bannister she wouldn't never get 'er money's worth out o' this 'ere stoodio; but she says she was a-going to come up 'ere week-ends an' 'olidays an' like that just to sit an' write thinks an' listen to the leaves, like you seem to enjoy a-doing, Sir. But 'as she been up ere to read an' write an' listen? Not one day she 'asn't, Sir; not one hower she 'asn't. All the reading an' writing an' listening ever done in this 'ere stoodio Sir, you done yourself. Ah, I knew 'ow it would be, because w'en a lady like that gets a hower or maybe a 'ole day to 'erself like, she ain't a-going to walk or ride all the three miles or four up from Oxford to sit an' listen to leaves. She's a-going to the movies or else maybe sit an listen to the radio an' enjoy herself like any sensible person would.

"Ah, I *tells* 'er often enough. But you can't really have no infloonce on these fine ladies nowadays, Not in these parts. Not really to change 'em anyways w'en they got their 'eads set on a think. You might as well think w'at you please an' save your breath, An' so that's w'at I do. I let 'em learn the only way they can, an' say nothink. But still I do keep on thinking. Ah, I think a lot!"

Right Communication

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY carry a heavy load of sorrow and hopelessness as they go along the pathway of experience. To them all things appear drab and joyless, and they see only the dark side. Because of this they walk with steps that lag, and miss the good which lies all around.

Many centuries ago two friends walked along the road which led from Jerusalem to Emmaus. They were heavy-laden, sorrowful, dismayed, for one they loved had gone from them. Then someone drew near, "and he said unto them, What manner of communications are these that ye have one to another, as ye walk, and are sad?" Their answer was a gloomy description of the crucifixion of Christ Jesus. Yet it was Jesus, the one they mourned, who was even then talking with them! Material sense had so clouded their mental vision that they did not know him. Recognizing the mesmeric nature of their sorrow, Jesus lifted their thoughts to the truths set forth in the Scriptures. His talk to them was about spiritual man and spiritual things, and we read that their hearts burned within them.

In the world today communications play a big part. Telegraph, telephone, radio, wireless messages, and rapid methods of sending all sorts of mail are in constant use. If all these were transmitting only expressions of good, the hearts of men would be made happier.

Mary Baker Eddy traveled the mortal pathway in sorrow and the bondage of sickness for a time. Her perception of the spiritual truths in the Bible broke this dream for her. Thenceforth this brave woman faced the storms of mortal opinion and founded a religion—Christian Science—which teaches mankind to think and speak correctly about God and man. It teaches mankind to watch their communications with one another. It enables one to prove, by demonstration, that to refuse to think and speak of disease as real takes away its supposed power and brings health.

The serpent of corporeal sense tempts mortals today just as it did in the allegory set forth in the second and third chapters of Genesis. It would divert the good intentions of every true worker. Until men recognize this, they believe the suggestions of material sense to be their own thoughts. When messages came to Nehemiah as he builded the wall of Jerusalem—suggestions designed to stop his work—he sent this communication to the enemy: "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down: why should the work cease, whilst I leave it, and come down to you?"

When discouragement presents its arguments of "What's the use?" as we strive to maintain our faith in the right, then is the time to let our rejection of error be as firm as that of Nehemiah and to keep on building up our faith and hope in God. Mrs. Eddy shows us how to answer the enemy of false belief. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says (p. 452), "When error confronts you, withhold not the rebuke or the explanation which destroys error." To rebuke all that is not good, when it presents itself for mental recognition, by knowing that God fills all space, is to prove evil's nothingness; and this destroys the errors of belief.

"If people would confine their talk to subjects that are profitable, that which St. John informs us took place once in heaven, would happen very frequently on earth,—silence for the space of half an hour" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 339). Thus does Mrs. Eddy point to the need of profitable conversation. This would leave one time to meditate about the things of God. We should learn to commune more with Truth, divine Love, and less with false mortal sense; to commune silently with God, instead of thinking or speaking about mortal beliefs and conditions.

When the darkness of mortal belief casts its shadows upon the human pathway; when joy seems absent in daily experiences; when good is left out of thought,—then is the time to ask, "What manner of communications are these that ye have?"

In daily conversation, harsh words of impatience, of criticism, of indifference, may creep in. The false concept of man as material, subject to conditions of human belief, incapable of thinking the thoughts of God, subject to something besides God, is responsible for all unkind conversation. If mortals understood that man is the likeness of God, there would be no idle gossip or thoughtless remarks. A correct view of what constitutes spiritual man results in a happy human outlook. Those who have witnessed the proofs of God's ever-presence and all-power should let all their communications be full of joy, confident in hope, and steadfast in good will.

The real man is a witness of God. Then let all our communications reflect this true witnessing to God. This should be the standard of conversation, its purpose, and its meaning.

"Speak gently, it is better far
To rule by love than fear;
Speak gently: let no harsh word mar
The good we may do here.
. . . . . .
"Speak gently: 'tis a little thing,
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy that it may bring,
Eternity shall tell."

On First Looking Into Keats' "Nightingale"

To one who comes to me this solemn hour,
I lift a brief, importunating glance,
To leave me here forlorn in this high tower,
Lost in the Nightingale's melodious trance.

—JEREMIAH K. DURICK, in the *English Journal*.

The East in Her Gardens

The East is full of secrets—no one understands their value better than the Oriental; and because she is full of secrets she is full of entrancing surprises. Many fine things there are upon the surface: brilliance of color, splendor of light, solemn loneliness, clamorous activity; . . . the essential charm is of more subtle quality. As it listeth, it comes and goes: it flashes upon you through the open doorway of some blank, windowless house you pass in the street. . . . Then the East sweeps aside her curtains, flashes a facet of her jewels into your dazzling eyes, and disappears again with a mocking little laugh at your bewilderment. . . . She will not stay—she prefers the unexpected; she will keep her secrets and her tantalizing charm with them, and when you think you have caught at last some of her illusive grace, she will send you back to shrouded figures and blank house-fronts.

You must be content to wait, and perhaps some day, when you find her walking in her gardens in the cool of the evening, she will take a whim to stop and speak to you and you will go away fascinated by her courteous words and her exquisite hospitality.

For it is in her gardens that she is most herself—they share her charm, they are as unexpected as she. Conceive on every side such a landscape . . . a grey and featureless plain, over which the dust-clouds rise and fall, build themselves into mighty columns, and sink back again among the stones at the bidding of the hot and fitful winds; prickly low-growing plants for all vegetation, leafless, with a foliage of thorns; white patches of salt, on which the sunlight glitters; a fringe of barren mountains on the horizon. . . . Yet in this desolation lurks the mocking beauty of the East. A little water and the desert breaks into flowers, bowers of cool shade spring up in the midst of dust and glare, radiant stretches of soft color gleam in that grey expanse. Your heart leaps as you pass through the gateway in the mud wall; so sharp is the contrast, that you may stand with one foot in an arid wilderness and the other in a shadowy, flowery paradise. Under the broad thick leaves of the plane-trees tiny streams murmur, fountains splash with a sweet fresh sound, white-rose bushes drop their fragrant petals into tanks, lying deep and still like patches of concentrated shadow. The indescribable charm of a Persian garden is keenly present to the Persians themselves—the "strip of herbage strown, which just divides the desert from the sown," an endlessly beautiful parable. Their poets sing the praise of gardens in exquisite verses, and call their books by their names.—From "Persian Pictures," by GERTRUDE BELL.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS HENIE IS SUCCESSFUL

Defends World Championship Figure Skating Title in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Sonja Henie of Oslo, Norway, successfully defended her world championship figure skating title in the arena of Madison Square Garden, Wednesday evening. Miss Cecil Eustace Smith, the young Toronto girl, took second place, while Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, the United States title holder, stood third.

The men's title also went as expected, to Karl Schaeffer, the young Austrian who was second last year. Roger F. Turner, was second largely on his school figure work, while Dr. George Gautschi, the Swiss, had a slight margin over Ludwig Wrede, Austria, who was third last year, for third place.

The French team of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Brunet, winners two years ago, when she was Miss Andree Joli, who did not compete last year, resumed their premiership position in the pair skating, with Miss Mollita Brunner and Wrede, second, and Miss Beatrix S. Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger placed third.

Champion Superior

The single free skating figures for the ladies began the proceedings. The contestants followed the same order in which they were drawn for the school figures on Monday as follows: Mrs. Norman Samuel of Toronto, Can.; Miss Suzanne Davis of Boston; Miss Melitta Brunner of Vienna, Austria; Miss Cecil Eustace Smith of Toronto, Can.; Miss Vinson of Boston; Miss Henie of Oslo, Norw.

In performance, the Norwegian world champion was fair superior to the others, but the two Bostonian girls, Miss Davis and Miss Vinson, though less exact in their performances, were equally spectacular. Miss Cecil Eustace Smith, on the other hand, was inclined to be cautious in her work after an early fall, and proved somewhat of a disappointment. Each had four minutes on the ice to music with the chief reliance on pirouettes and circles, rather than fixed figures.

The men followed in their singles contests, in the following order: William J. Nagle, New York; Ludwig Wrede, Vienna, Austria; Turner, Boston; Montgomery Wilson, Toronto, Can.; Dr. Gautschi, Switz.; Schaeffer, Vienna, Austria; Gail Borden 2d., New York; J. Lester Madden, Boston.

The general performance of the men utterly lacked the spectacular features of the ladies.

Schaeffer Brilliant

Schaeffer, the Vienna star, stood out far ahead of the others, while Wilson, the Canadian, was also brilliant, though in a lesser degree. Neither Wrede, the other Austrian, Turner, the American champion, or Dr. Gautschi, the Swiss, compared in skill with their work in the required figures.

In both of these contests the free skating was worth only about one-third, the school figures covering more than 60 per cent, but in the pair skating which followed, the performances entirely decided the title.

The eight entries appeared in this order: Miss Brunner and Wrede, Vienna, Austria; Miss Loughran and Badger, New York; Miss Maude Eustace Smith and Jack Eastwood, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Frederick Secord and Joseph K. Savage, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Brunet, France; Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard and Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Melville Rogers, Ottawa, Can.; Mrs. Norman Samuel, formerly Constance Wilson, and Montgomery Wilson, Toronto, Can.

Ottawa Pair Pleasing

To the spectators the outstanding performance was by the Ottawa pair Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, though Miss Brunner and Wrede were also brilliant. Mr. and Mrs. Brunet failed to show the performance their reputations would have justified, as far as attracting applause went. The summary:

WORLD FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR MEN
LADIES AND PAIRS

Ladies' Singles—Won by Miss Sonja Henie, Oslo, Norway; Miss Cecil Eustace Smith, Toronto, Ont., Can., second; Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, Boston, third.

Men's Singles—Won by Karl Schaeffer, Vienna, Austria; Roger F. Turner, Boston, second; Dr. George Gautschi, Davos, Switz., third.

Pairs—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Brunet of France; Miss Molitta Brunner and Ludwig Wrede, Vienna, Austria, second; Miss Beatrix S. Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger, New York, third.

COLUMBIA IN CLOSE WIN OVER DARTMOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Columbia University barely nosed out Dartmouth College, 33 to 32 Wednesday night, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game, the final whistle blowing with both teams trying to possess the ball under the Columbia basket. In the final minute of play, W. T. McCall '32, scored four points for Dartmouth, after Capt. John G. Cheney '30 and F. H. Schmidt '30 had teamed well to bring the Green up into a threatening position.

George Gregory '31, was the star of the Columbia team, and he was a continual threat throughout the game. D. A. Maguirk '30 and L. S. Bender '32, both played well for Columbia and were better than Dartmouth on court generalship.

Coach A. D. Stark tried out several combinations during the game, but none succeeded in outscoring Columbia. The score at half time was 18 to 16 in Columbia's favor. The summary:

COLUMBIA		DARTMOUTH
Schonefield, Jones	lf	Picken
Bender	rf	Schmidt
Gregory	c	Kramer, Lewin
Maguirk	lg	Myllykangas, Burch
Tys	rg	McCall, Cheney, Beisel

Score—Columbia University 33, Dartmouth College 32. Goals from floor—Bender 4, Gregory 3, Maguirk 3, Tys 2, Schoenfield, Obey for Columbia; Cheney 4, Schmidt 4, McCall, Kramer, Lewin, Picken for Dartmouth—Goals from foul—Gregory 3, Jones, Bender for Columbia; Burch 3, McCall 2, Schmidt 2, Cheney for Dartmouth. Referee—J. N. Young. Umpire—A. N. Hayes.

MRS. STEVENS WINS GOLF ROUND

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Mrs. Edward Stevens, New York, led the qualifying round for the Bermuda women's golf championship over the course of the Riddell's Bay Golf Club Wednesday with a score of 83. Mrs. F. G. Barker, Cleveland, was in second place with a score of 86.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM NAMED

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP)—The Australian Davis Cup team for the 1930 tennis competition has been officially selected, it is composed of Jack Crawford, captain; Harry O. Hopman, E. F. Moon, and Jack Willard.

REDS GET DUROCHER

NEW YORK—Leo E. Durocher, infielder for the New York American League Baseball Club, has been sold to the Cincinnati National League club for cash and a player to be named later.

Retains Her World's Skating Title

MISS SONJA HENIE — P. & A.

Sixteen Candidates Named for Great Britain's Walker Cup Team

Many Events and Announcements Take Place Affecting British Sportsmen—Ryder Not Included on Test Team

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Wednesday's announcement which names 16 golfers from whom a team will be selected to oppose American invaders for the Walker Cup at Sandwich, May 15 and 16, W. T. Tilden's first defeat in singles at the hands of an English lawn tennis player Wednesday, constitution of a strong national committee to insure the fullest possible support by Great Britain for the Empire Games at Hamilton, Ont., in August, and the storm of criticism raised by the selectors of the Australian cricketing team that will visit the motherland for "test" matches this summer, constitute the high spots in a week filled with unusual sporting interest for this period of the year.

And even now one has made no mention of the league football matches Wednesday which tightened up the race in the first and second division soccer standings, or the keen preparation now in progress at both universities for the annual Oxford and Cambridge boat race at Putney, April 19, or the intriguing news that Great Britain has to meet Germany in the first round of the 1930 Davis Cup international lawn tennis tournament.

Sutton Not Named

Never before has the formation of Britain's golf team been started so long in advance of the event for which it has been picked. A notable omission from the list of names issued by the championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews is that of the artisan golfer, William Sutton, who is the present English native champion. In 16 names there is only one belonging to a man who has not figured previously in international team contests of one sort or another. The solitary exception is provided by T. A. Bourn, who played for Cambridge University in 1923 and 1924 and won the French amateur golf championship two years ago. From the 16 players provisionally invited, 10 will be selected later to form the team—eight to play and two to stand by in reserve.

C. J. H. Tolley, one of the greatest personalities golf has ever known, is returning from the United States especially to assist this country, and the other 15 golfers asked to hold themselves in readiness are: Bourn, Sir Ernest Holderness, R. H. Wethered, Rex W. Hartley, Maj. C. O. Hezlet, Robert Harris, Dr. William Tweddell, T. A. Torrance, J. A. Stout, J. Nelson Smith, John Wilson, R. H. Oppenheimer, F. L. McKinlay, J. A. Lang and W. Campbell. Some of these men have the ripe experience of championship play and the others constitute a youthful element calculated to insure the enterprise.

Tilden's Defeat

The defeat of the American master tennis player, Tilden, by E. C. Peters, ranking twelfth in England, has caused considerable comment here, even although it came about only in a three-set match at Cannes, Southern France. The famous American has never been beaten before by an Englishman in singles and the reverse came as a particular surprise because he has been carrying all before him this season on the Riviera. Peters, an old Oxford Blue, has a reputation as a good tactician, with very sound defensive qualities.

More than 60 sportsmen met at luncheon this week to discuss the question of Britain's representation at the forthcoming Empire Games. Sir George MacLaren Brown presided—he is a member of the games general committee—and a resolution was proposed by Lord Desborough, one of the greatest all-round athletes Britain has ever produced, that "in the opinion of this meeting the British Empire games to be held at Hamilton, Can., August, 1930, under the gracious patronage of His Majesty, the King, should receive active support of all interested in amateur sports on this side and all necessary steps will be taken to secure this support." The first step was taken then and there by the constitution of a strong national committee of representatives of governing bodies in many branches of sport. Secretary of the committee is Evan A. Hunter, secretary of the British Olympic Association and the Achilles Club.

Few events in sporting history have brought with them such resounding repercussions as the decision of the Australian cricket selectors to leave out the veteran skipper, J. S. Ryder, from the test side to tour England. Not only is Ryder superseded as captain by W. M. Woodfull, but—to the vast surprise of most Australians—he is left out altogether by the drastic allegation of lost form to which he has replied by scoring two fine centuries in succession. Apart from this controversial point the team of Australians selected is regarded here as exceedingly formidable. It is the youngest that has ever come across in quest of the mythical "ashes," symbolical of the cricketing supremacy, and the record of the men on paper makes awesome reading.

Oxford University's Crew Coaches Resign

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A SITUATION unprecedented in the 100 years' history of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race was created Wednesday by the resignation of the three Oxford coaches—P. C. Mallam, A. F. R. Wiggins, and A. S. Garton—because they consider Alastair Graham, the Dark Blues' president, should not be included in the crew and he differs from their opinion on this and other matters appertaining to the constitution of the eight.

Wednesday the crew went out for practice without a coach, and there will be a meeting of the Oxford University Boat Club today to discuss this serious development.

CLEVELAND HELD TO OVERTIME TIE, 4-4

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Cleveland	16	8	4	87	54	40
Buffalo	17	2	10	61	46	36
London	16	3	9	81	66	35
Detroit	15	5	8	78	51	35
Windsor	14	5	9	85	58	33
Hamilton	7	6	15	70	80	20
Niagara Falls	5	4	18	48	79	14
Toronto	5	1	22	51	130	11

RESULT WEDNESDAY

Hamilton 4, Cleveland 4 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland, the leading team of the International Hockey League, was held to a 4-to-4 tie by Hamilton in an erratic game here Wednesday night. Hamilton sent the contest into overtime by scoring in the third period with only 15 seconds to play. Three goals were scored in the last three minutes of the opening period, two of them by Hamilton. The summary:

HAMILTON		CLEVELAND
Lauder, Kuntz	lw	Doraty, Dunning
Halliday, Gauthier, c		Gray, McGuire
Markle, McIntyre, rw		Clark, Brophy
Williams, Hoffinger, Padden	ld	Young, Frew
Fournier	rd	Macfarlane
Baxter	g	Moore

Score—Cleveland 4, Hamilton 4. Goals—Halliday 2, Padden, Lauder for Hamilton; Brophy, McGuire, Gray, Williams for Cleveland. Assists—Lauder, McIntyre, Padden, Markle for Hamilton; Macfarlane, Dunning, Doraty, Young for Cleveland. Referees—Elmer Irving and George Penney. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SKI TOURNEY TO BE HELD IN CALIFORNIA

TAHOE, Calif. (AP)—California is to be the setting of a national ski-jumping tournament for the first time in its history.

With 15 internationally known ski artists scheduled to participate, world's records will be sought Feb. 22 and 23 from a great trajectory, high on the slopes of a mountain on the northern rim of Lake Tahoe, near Tahoe Tavern. The event will be under the sanction and direction of the American Ski Association.

Besides Lars Haugen, seven times American champion, entrants for the tournament will include Anders Haugen, former Olympic Games star and four times national titleholder; Ted Rex, present American champion; Halvor Bjorngaard, Alfred Engen, Oliver Kaldahl, five times American boy champion; Stephen Trogstad, Alf Mateson, Carl Hall and Henry Hall.

HUNTER WINS FOURTH TITLE

PINEHURST, N. C.—James T. Hunter of North Adams, Mass., won his fourth title of the season here Wednesday on the No. 2 course when he took the final of the twenty-sixth annual St. Valentine's tournament from Dan J. Kiley Jr. of Boston. Hunter had an easy victory, winning by 6 and 5. Kiley was able to take only two of the 13 holes played and halve two others. Hunter was out in 37 to Kiley's 40 and finished with four par fours on the second nine.

COLUMBIA U. C. MOVES AHEAD

New York A. C., Two Rounds Behind, Has Slight Chance to Catch Leaders

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

Team	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	9	0	50	13	1.000
New York A. C.	8	3	46	17	.667
Crescent A. C.	6	3	38	25	.667
Harvard Club	4	5	30	33	.444
Yale Club	4	5	27	24	.444
Princeton Club	3	6	26	37	.333
Park Av. S. C.	2	6	13	43	.250
Fraternity S.T.C.	1	7	15	41	.125

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Columbia University Club drew still further ahead of the other teams engaged in the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship Wednesday when all but one match of the ninth round was played. Encountering Harvard Club on the Columbia courts, a shift due to the play of the national Class C tourney on the Harvard Club courts, the champion team for the last two years defeated its opponent 6 to 1.

Meantime New York A. C., two rounds behind, but still a possibility, was defeated by Princeton Club on the courts of the latter, 5 to 2, and is now tied with Crescent A. C., with three defeats each, with a bare mathematical chance only to pass the champions. Crescent A. C. won the third match, defeating Yale Club on the courts of the latter, 5 to 2.

The real feature of the day was the return of F. V. S. Hyde to the top of the Harvard team, a position he has not occupied for the last two years. The three-time champion encountered R. B. Haines, his successor as national titleholder, and after a hard fought battle was compelled to yield by a score of 16—17, 15—8, 17—14. In the third game, Hyde was three times at match point at 14—12, but was unable to accomplish the feat. His old time skill was still present, however, and with the regular practice which weekly play in the team matches will bring, he said that he expected to overcome the few faults which he showed Wednesday. His placing was just as effective as ever, but his front wall shots were inclined to drop below the tell tale.

The remaining match of the round, between the tailender teams, will be completed later. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 6, HARVARD CLUB 1

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 16—17, 15—8, 17—14.

J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia U. C., won from G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, by default.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated D. W. Haines, Columbia U. C., 13—15, 15—13, 15—7.

W. M. Lee, Columbia U. C., defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 17—15, 15—7.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated W. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 15—11, 15—13.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 17—14, 15—8.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., defeated C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—13.

PRINCETON CLUB 5, NEW YORK A. C. 2

Gavin Breckenridge, Princeton Club, won from H. F. Wolf, New York, by default.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York, 15—11, 15—13.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated R. M. Kirkland, New York, 18—15, 13—18, 15—4.

F. M. Loughman, New York, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—13.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated S. R. Greene, New York, 15—11, 8—15, 15—9.

H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Lyons, New York, 11—15, 15—10, 15—10.

B. W. Richert, New York, defeated J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—4.

CRESCENT A. C. 5, YALE CLUB 2

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club 15—4, 15—3.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—6.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, 15—18, 15—2, 15—5.

C. M. Bull, Crescent, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, 11—15, 15—12, 15—11.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated Frank Hart, Crescent, 15—9, 11—15, 15—11.

R. G. Messer, Crescent, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 18—15, 15—11.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, 15—17, 18—15, 15—11.

KANSAS QUINTET IS STILL UNDEFEATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—The University of Kansas basketball team won its third consecutive game in the "Big Six" Conference from the Kansas State Agricultural College Wednesday night, 29 to 26, thus remaining in a tie with University of Missouri for the undefeated Conference leadership. During the game the score was tied eight times and the lead changed 13 times. Just before the half, Kansas led 15 to 13, but Ray Russell '31 made an accurate shot from center, just ahead of the timer's gun, to make it 15-all.

T. C. Bishop '31 was the leading scorer, with five goals from field and three from foul. He was the only university player who made a goal from foul. Capt. C. D. Richardson '30 of the Aggies made four field goals and a free throw from his guard position. Guarding was close and play hard. The score was tied with five minutes to play, when C. R. Thomson '30 shot the basket which proved the winning one.

Gov. Clyde M. Reed of Kansas was honor guest at the game. E. L. Auker '32 for the Aggies and F. B. Cox '31 for the university were outstanding guards. The summary:

KANSAS		KANSAS STATE
Thompson	lf	Richardson
Bishop, O'Leary	rf	Auker, Fairbank
J. Bausch, P. Bausch	c	Ramsey, Cronkite, Freeman
Page	lg	Nigro, Silverwood
Cox	rg	Russell

Score—University of Kansas 29, Kansas State Agricultural College 26. Goals from field—Bishop 5, Thomson 4, Cox 3, Page for Kansas; Richardson 4, Auker 2, Nigro 2, Silverwood, Russell for the Kansas State. Goals from foul—Bishop 3 for Kansas; Richardson 3, Nigro 2, Cronkite for the Kansas State. Referee—L. E. Edmonds. Umpire—E. C. Quigley.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP AWARD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Beverly Country Club of this city has been awarded the honor of holding the amateur championship tournament of the Western Golf Association, it is announced here by Leslie S. Gordon, president. The dates are set at July 21 to 26, inclusive. President Gordon plans to leave here Feb. 13 for a golfing trip to Palm Beach and Cuba.

AMATEUR SETS GOLF RECORD

PALM BEACH, Fla.—W. A. Bartle, a member of the Ardsley Club at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., set a new amateur course record at the Palm Beach Golf Club course Wednesday afternoon with a medal tally of 36—32—68. The former mark of 69 was held jointly by Arthur Yates, Rochester amateur, and John Flattery, Boston professional.

Only Four Matches in Men's Doubles

Hall and Appel Are Prominent Contenders in Tennis Tournament

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Four minor doubles matches comprised the total play in the National indoor men's tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory Wednesday, all the singles and most of the doubles matches being set over to this afternoon.

J. Gilbert Hall and Kenneth B. Appel, the second seeded team, were the only prominent contenders, defeating Weller B. Evans, who preceded Appel on the Princeton University team, and W. Dickson Cunningham, of the Seventh Regiment, 6—2, 6—2.

NATIONAL MEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS DOUBLES—First Round

E. H. Kuhn and Robert Considine, defeated F. M. Bonneau and Harold McGuffin, 13—11, 2—6, 6—3.

Second Round

J. G. Hall and Kenneth B. Appel, defeated Weller B. Evans and W. D. Cunningham, 6—2, 6—2.

Irving W. Raymond and Raymond Stone, defeated Kenneth Underwood and Allen W. Swaze, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

Kuhn and Considine defeated J. L. Verstraten and Giles Verstraten, 6—3, 6—1.

CATHERINE WINNER OF BACARDI TROPHY

United States Yachtsmen Defeat Cubans in Team Race

CUBAN-AMERICAN STAR CLASS YACHT RACE STANDING

Yacht and Country	Pts.
Catherine, United States	8
Delfin, Cuba	7
Sunbeam, United States	6
Ace, United States	5
Jessica, United States	4
Mambi, Cuba	3
Almendares, Cuba	2
Ellen II, Cuba	1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA, Cuba—United States yachtsmen captured the three events held off this port Wednesday as a part of the annual regatta of the International Star Class Racing Association. Catherine, representing the Western Long Island Sound fleet and manned by F. W. Teves and A. L. Williams, won the sail-off from Joy, representing the Solent fleet, and took the Bacardi Cup. The United States boat also played a prominent part in winning the team race with Cuban yachts by finishing first and Jubilee, also representing the Western Long Island Sound fleet, won the sail-off for the open cup offered for yachts not eligible for the Mid-Winter Cup race.

The race for the Bacardi Cup was one of the best seen here in many days. There was a fresh off-shore breeze blowing and Catherine covered the 10½-mile course in 1h. 25m. 18s., just seven seconds faster than Joy. The English boat took the lead at the start, but rounding the first turn Catherine was slightly in the lead and never relinquished it.

Four United States and four Cuban yachts took part in the team race and the Americans won 23 to 13. Catherine easily finished first with Delfin, representing Cuba, finishing second, 1m. 59s. behind the leader. The summary of the team race:

CUBAN-AMERICAN TEAM RACE
10½ Miles—Start 10:30

Yacht and Country	Finish		
Catherine, United States	12	19	15
Delfin, Cuba	12	21	14
Sunbeam, United States	12	23	20
Ace, United States	12	23	20
Jessica, United States	12	26	15
Mambi, Cuba	12	26	50
Almendares, Cuba	12	28	35
Ellen II, Cuba	12	29	08

HOCKEY NOTES

THE official scoring figures of the National Hockey League for the week ending Feb. 3 feature Stewart of Montreal and Welland of Boston when, in reality, Stewart is tied for top place in the Canadian division by H. Kilrea of Ottawa, and Welland is third in the United States division. The press agent refers to goals scored by the two, but even then he is wrong because Clapper, Boston right wing, has scored one more goal than anyone else in the league.

Jean Pusie, former defenseman of the Northern Electric Hockey Club in the Montreal Railway & Telephone League, signed recently by Canadiens, is now with London of the International Hockey League for seasoning. London has returned Roland Paulhus, Providence defenseman, to the Reds.

Ralph St. Germain, McGill Rugby and hockey star, is reported to have been offered a contract to turn professional with Canadiens of the N. H. L. St. Germain is a right wing.

Brockville (Ont.) hockey fans recently got their money's worth when two games on the same night and in the same rink went 90 minutes each to overtime ties. Play started about 7:30 in the evening and ended after 2, midnight. The teams were amateur and closely matched. The evening's entertainment cost 25 cents.

Providence had won eight straight home games when defeated Wednesday night by New Haven. The Reds had defeated each of the other league teams exactly twice on the home ice before losing. In all, since Cleghorn took over the management of the Reds, the team has won 13, tied two and lost three, for 28 points out of a possible 36.

Rangers have recalled Vail and Quenneville, from Springfield of the Canadian-American Hockey League, to assist in the present handicapped condition, and Heximer, former Niagara Falls left wing, signed by Rangers some time ago, has been sent to the Springfield club.

MISS HICKS IN RECORD ROUND

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Playing for a record score of 73 over the women's championship course of the Pinehurst Country Club, Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlitt, L. I., ran away with the medalist honor in the twenty-fifth annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for women on Wednesday. She went out in 37 strokes and came back in 36, her card being only four strokes above the men's par. The previous record in competition on the course was held by Miss Glenna Collett, national champion, with a score of 75. Miss Hicks finished nine strokes in front of Miss Sarah Fownes Wadsworth of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Francis T. Keating of Boston was third with an 88.

SANDES WINS SKI TOURNEY

REVELSTOKE, B. C. (AP)—Peter Sanders of Burns Lake, B. C., today held the western Canada all round ski championship after scoring 17,829 points in the combined jumping and racing events on Wednesday. J. Jorstad of the Norge Club, Winnipeg, Man., was second with 17,828 points.

AUSTRALIA MAY SEND TEAM

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—The Australian Athletic Union approved on Wednesday, the sending of a track and field team to the Empire Games at Hamilton, Ont., next summer. The action, however, must receive the sanction of a committee representing the various branches of Australian sports.

OGLETHORPE ELEVEN ELECTS

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Claude Herrin, Winder, Ga., quarterback on the 1929 Oglethorpe University football team, was elected captain of the 1930 eleven Tuesday night. Charles McKissick, Florida, was named alternate captain.

Nine Nations Enter Into Yacht Regatta

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Gothenburg, Sweden

NINE nations, among them the United States, have entered boats for the International Gold Cup yacht regatta to be held at Gothenburg on June 26.

SEVERAL FAVORITES DOWNED ON COURTS

Fourth Round of Class C Squash Tennis Completed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Several favorites were defeated as the fourth round of the National Class C squash tennis championships were completed on the courts of the Harvard Club. When play for the day was concluded, four of the places were filled by members of the unbeaten team of the Princeton Club, with the Harvard, Yale, Columbia University, and Crescent Athletic clubs, furnishing the other candidates. The stars of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, and Elizabeth Town and Country Club, who had been regarded as the likely winners, all fell by the wayside.

R. C. Hynson, of Princeton Club, who has resumed play this month after a year's absence, furnished the first surprise by disposing of Frank B. Ryan, the Short Hills Club leader, 12—15, 15—3, 15—11. J. B. Quincy, of Elizabeth, was the next victim, at the hands of Frank R. Hansen, of Columbia University Club, also a newcomer into the play. Lastly, George M. Edmondson, the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club leader, was put out by a minor member of the Princeton Club team, C. S. White. The summary:

NATIONAL CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—10.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated F. B. Ryan, Short Hills Club, 12—15, 15—3, 15—11.

F. R. Hanson Columbia University Club, defeated J. B. Quincy, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, 15—13, 18—16.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated P. S. Patton, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—8, 15—8.

David Dibbell, Yale Club, defeated C. R. Mergentime, City Athletic Club, 15—8, 18—13.

W. J. Hall, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Henry Lanier, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—6.

C. S. White, Princeton Club, defeated G. M. Edmondson, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 6—15, 15—11, 15—9.

F. J. Walters, Princeton Club, defeated R. A. Leyenecker, New York Athletic Club, 15—12, 15—8.

CHAMPION FENCER CONCLUDES VISIT

Nedo Nadi Is Guest of Honor at New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Nedo Nadi, the world champion fencer, brought his first visit to the United States to a triumphant conclusion Wednesday evening, when the Italian Societies of New York City staged a reception and exhibition bout, with him as the guest of honor at the Hotel Plaza.

In the presence of the Italian Ambassador, Giacomo de Martino, as well as the leaders of the Italians of New York, Nadi staged three appearances, at épée, against Arthur Lyons a former United States champion with that weapon; at sabre, against Norman C. Cohn, a member of the last United States Olympic team, with that weapon and, lastly, at foils against the present American titleholder, Joseph C. Levis, who won the intercollegiate championship several years ago while a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These were Nadi's first and only bouts with amateurs during his visit, and he showed even more brilliantly than against the professionals.

Other performers included Robert Grasson, coach of the Yale University team; Joseph Vince of the Salle de Vince and George Santelli, coach of the last Olympic team, among the professionals; and the amateurs Leo Nunes, Bela de Nagy, Nikolas Muray, John F. Potter, Gerald I. Cetrulo and Gastan J. Conti, as well as several members of the Italian Societies.

MIDWICK POLO TEAM ADVANCES TO FINALS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—In an overtime contest marked by fast, hard riding, the Midwick polo team defeated the New York Hurricanes, 11 to 10, to advance to Sunday's final match in the Pacific Coast open championship. The Los Angeles quartet will be opposed by an invading Argentine aggregation.

E. C. Pedley, an eight handicap man, followed through with the winning goal, his sixth of the afternoon, after Jamed Colt, No. 3 of the Hurricanes, had topped off a late rally by tying the score with less than two minutes remaining in the eighth chukker.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Guelph	11	1	7	71	56	23
Galt	10	1	8	57	74	21
Kitchener	8	1	10	48	45	17
Brantford	7	1	11	51	58	15

GUELPH TAKES LEAD OF LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRANTFORD, Ont.—By defeating the local Indians here on Wednesday night, the Guelph Maple Leafs took the lead in the Canadian Professional Hockey League, passing the Galt Terriers who have led since the start of the season. The score was 5 to 3, the winners scoring their five goals before Brantford scored, the local goals coming in the last period.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Connecticut Aggies 33, Holy Cross 27.
West Point 41, West Virginia 36.
Annapolis 39, Lehigh 29.
Cornell 32, Alfred 28.
St. John's 26, St. Thomas 25.
Columbia 33, Dartmouth 32.
Syracuse 33, St. Lawrence 15.
Notre Dame 20, Marquette 18.
Kansas 29, Kansas State 26.
Missouri 32, Creighton 30.
Bethany 43, Thiel 42.
Alabama 28, Louisiana State 22.
Northeastern 52, Clark 44.
New Hampshire 46, Newport N. T. S. 12.
DeKalb Normal 32, St. Viator 28.
Wittenberg 47, Denison 36.
Otterbein 33, Capital 30.
Illinois 28, Chicago 25.
Kalamazoo 22, Albion 20.
Wheaton 43, Mount Morris 32.

FITZGERALD WINS TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—John J. Fitzgerald of Osterville, Mass., with the gross score of 78, which gave him a net of 67, won the Class A golf trophy in a tournament of the Tin Whistles Wednesday in which 70 players, the largest line-up of the season, participated. The card of 74 of R. G. Morrison of Pittsburgh was the low gross. The competition was medal play with handicaps.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Marquette 4, Harvard 2.
Massachusetts Aggies 2, Amherst 0.
M. I. T. 2, New Hampshire 1.
Vermont 2, Norwich 2.

New Haven Stops Providence Reds

Eagles Triumph, 5 to 2—Tigers Defeat Arrows in Philadelphia, 4 to 1

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	16	2	8	82	69	34
New Haven	11	5	11	68	66	27
Philadelphia	11	2	12	72	71	24
Boston	10	4	12	93	90	24
Springfield	9	1	14	43	67	19

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 4, Philadelphia 1, overtime.
New Haven 5, Providence 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—New Haven broke the winning streak of the Providence Reds here Wednesday night, out-skating and out-shooting the Canadian-American Hockey League leaders to win, 5 to 2.

The defeat was the first for the Reds on their home ice since Manager Cleghorn took charge of the team. The Eagles held the advantage from the fourth minute of the game. Dye, former New York American player, led the attack with the three goals and one assist. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PROVIDENCE
Bouchard, Chouinard	lw	
	rw	Gagnon, Cormier
Hughes, Shay	c	
	c	Chapman, Gaudreault, L. Murray
Whyte, Dye	rw	lw, Hart, Harrington
Speyer, Id	rd	McVicar, Lesieur
Himes, Shay	rd	Id, Desmarais
Forbes	g	E. Murray

Score—New Haven 5, Providence 2. Goals—Dye 3, Bouchard, Shay, for New Haven; Gagnon, Harrington, for Providence. Assists—Shay, Speyer, Dye, Himes, Chouinard, for New Haven; Hart, Chapman, L. Murray, for Providence. Referees—E. M. Davine and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With Waite playing spectacular hockey, the Boston Tigers defeated Philadelphia Arrows in an extra-period Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena here Wednesday night, 4 to 1, before a crowd of 4500 fans. Waite, leading scorer of the league, contributed three of the Tiger's four goals, two coming in the overtime period. It was Waite who tied up the match in the second period when it looked as though Philadelphia might shake off its losing streak which has now extended to four.

Going into the extra period the two rivals were tied at one goal each, but Waite quickly scored in 1m. 6s. Mackey came through with a well-placed shot that scored in 3m. 13s., and Waite registered his and the team's final goal in 6m. 7s. The only Philadelphia goal was made by Nichols late in the opening period.

BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA
Loucks, Heyd	lw	rw, Cahill, Bradley
Waite, Burke, Mills	c.c	Andrews, Taylor
Boyd, Manning	rw	
	lw	Lessard, Jackson, Klein
Mackey	ld	rd, Peters
Regan, Contant	rd	ld, Nichols
Reaume	g	Roberts

Score—Boston 4, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Waite 3, Mackey for Boston; Nichols for Philadelphia. Referees—E. L. McKenzie and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

STIRRING FINISHES FEAT

MARKET TURNS IRREGULAR IN BUSY TRADING

Public Utilities Change Hands in Big Volume—Profit-Taking

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NEW YORK—Trade and industry were largely lost sight of for the moment as shares, bonds, foreign exchanges and the money market attempted to appraise the effects of the reduction in Bank of England discount rate and of a probable cut in the local reserve bank rate at this afternoon's meeting of the directors.

Stocks began the day vigorously, but met a great deal of stock offered on the idea that the good news was out and that a rising market would be a bit too logical. The result was an irregular trading affair on a volume which fell below that of yesterday, but was nevertheless not far from 4,000,000 shares. Last hour prices were better than the day's lows.

Bond buyers felt no doubts about which way the gilt-edge investment market should go, and prices moved ahead on active trading. The government list was particularly strong, and with few exceptions domestic issues moved ahead.

Foreign groups also were firm. Commodity markets were unsettled. Early in the day wheat broke again, about two cents a bushel, and cotton sank to a new low for the session; but later both markets recovered. However, sentiment in the commodity markets is very much mixed.

Railroads Resist Selling

As a group, the railroad stocks were the only ones to resist the selling pressure which ruled during the greater part of the day. A number of medium priced railroad stocks maintained advances of 1 to over 3 points. On the whole the market was not a group affair. Industrials and public utilities alike were higher or lower at the same time, except for a few specialties which pursued independent careers.

Steel common led the market on the opening burst of strength inspired by the drop in the British bank rate and the hope of a cut here. Steel reached a high of 185¾, a new high price for this month but over 3 points below the best quotation made during the early December rally.

Pennsylvania sold off at the start on news of intention to increase authorized capital stock by $170,000,000. The road sold $90,000,000 of additional stock late last year, and it should be expected that a fresh stock offer would be made this year, involving, of course, valuable rights for the shareholders. A few weeks ago Pennsylvania shares moved forward vigorously, doubtless in anticipation of early news of such an offer.

Money Market Easy

Reduction of the Bank of England's discount rate from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent has been hoped for in London ever since the reduction from 5½ to 5 per cent on Dec. 12. So far as its reserve position is concerned, the Bank of England had no reason for maintaining a high rate and, in fact, a further reduction probably is aimed at.

This week's statement shows an increase of £800,000 in gold holdings and a rise in the reserve ratio to 54.9 per cent. The Bank of France also added nearly 100,000,000 francs to its record-breaking gold reserve.

Another reduction in the bill rate, bringing the 90-day asking rate to 3⅝ per cent, and the second in a week, also foreshadows a lower reserve bank discount charge.

The discount rate at 4½ per cent is now too far from the open market rate on the one hand and the commercial paper rate on the other. Orthodox practice is to keep the discount rate on middle ground, but commercial paper is now 4½ to 4¾ per cent for best names. Call money renewed at 4½ per cent, and as usual dropped to 4 per cent, while the tone in time money was soft.

Markets for foreign currencies either had discounted the Bank of England's rate reduction or were anticipating a lowering of the local rate, for the tone was firmer. Both sterling and French francs moved up. On the other hand, the principal South American currencies tumbled to new low levels, mainly on absence of demand.

ENGLISH DISCOUNT RATE IS REDUCED

LONDON (AP)—The discount rate of the Bank of England was reduced today from 5 to 4½ per cent.

The reduction was due to the recent inflow of gold and improvement of the national monetary situation which assisted recently in reductions of the bank rates of Germany and France.

Easier money in New York, raising hopes of reduction of the Federal Reserve rate, apparently induced the authorities here to take the opportunity of giving the grade the benefit of a lower rate, anticipating the Federal Reserve action, which the money markets seem to think will not be delayed long. The Bank of England believes that German and French gold demands have been satisfied for the present.

The discount market rates for some time have been out of touch with the official bank rate owing to the cheapness of money and the inflow of gold, notably from Australia and Spain. Therefore the authorities were faced with the problem either of raising the money rates, which would be difficult, or by reducing the official minimum.

The stock exchange signalized the event by marking up British funds and other good investment securities.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reduction of the rediscount rate of the Bank of England today to 4½ per cent was regarded in government financial circles as presaging another drop in the rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Generally the New York bank has been one-half to 1 per cent lower in rate than the London bank. The New York rate now is 4½ per cent.

The board of the New York bank holds its weekly meeting today, and it would not surprise Treasury officials if the meeting resulted in a drop in the bank's rate. Besides New York six of the Federal Reserve banks also have the 4½ per cent rate, while Cleveland, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Dallas and Richmond maintain the 5 per cent rate.

EUROPEAN ELECTRIC CORP.

A public utility holding and management company has been formed by American, Italian and Swiss interests to acquire and develop electric power properties in European countries. The formation of this company, the European Electric Corporation, Ltd., has been carried out under Canadian laws. In addition to an acquisition of utility stocks valued at approximately $26,000,000, the company will begin operations with $10,000,000 in cash, it is announced. Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurati, former Italian Minister of Finance, will be president and chairman of the board of the new company.

PULLMAN EARNINGS

Pullman, Inc., reports for 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1929, consolidated net of $11,743,703 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $4.96 a share on 2,375,000 no-par shares to be outstanding when all stock of Pullman Company has been exchanged.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 5
33⅝	22		Abitibi	500	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	26⅝
73⅝	64⅞	..	Abitibi pf	200	72⅜	71⅝	72⅜	
32	23¼	1.60	Adams Ex	27900	31	30⅜	30⅝	31
23½	23	..	Adams Mill	400	23	23	23	
23¼	11⅛	..	Adv-Rumely	1300	19	18⅛	18⅜	
41¾	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	500	37½	37½	37½	28
			Ahumada	100	3	3	3	
32	21	2½	Air Reduc	2200	128¼	124	124½	127
24½	1⅜	..	Airway El	400	29⅜	29	29⅜	
9½	7⅛	..	Ajax Rubber	300	9	9	9	
31⅝	23	..	Alaska Jun	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
82½	55½	5½	Alleghany	83900	81¾	77⅜	78⅜	
91	89⅝	5½	Alleghany pfw	600	102½	101⅝	102⅛	
285	255⅝	..	Allegh pfxw	200	91	91	91	
62¾	49¾	3	Allied Chem	500	280	276	280	273½
32	29	3	Allis-Chal	14400	62¾	60	60⅜	61
21⅞	18	2	AL Port Cem	500	29⅜	29	29	29½
32⅜	27¼	..	Amerada	200	70	69	69	69½
88	77	2f	Am Ag Ch pf	24500	134⅜	131½	132	133⅜
63	61	3	Am Bk Note	100	30	30	30	30½
45½	40¼	..	Am Bk N pf	400	87	85½	85⅞	85½
50½	46⅜	2.40	Am Bosch	50	61	61	61	61
125	118¾	7	Am Brake	200	43½	43⅜	45¼	44¼
114⅞	83⅝	..	Am Brake pf	100	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
134⅜	117¾	4f	Am Br Bov	1700	137⅝	133¼	135	14
68½	60¼	7	Am Can	24500	134⅜	131½	132	133⅜
82½	78⅛	6	Am Br By pf	30	65¼	65	65	
116	110	7	Am Car & F	400	82½	81⅞	82	80⅞
46	36⅜	2f	Am Cit pf	100	111¼	111¼	111¼	
33	26⅜	1.60f	Am Chicle	800	45⅝	45	45⅝	45⅜
26⅞	23⅝	2	Am Com Alc	400	30	29	29	
49	36	..	Am En Tfl	200	26½	26	26⅛	30
98½	88⅝	..	Eb European	1100	49	48⅝	48⅝	48¼
108¼	107	7	Am & FPw	43200	99¼	95	95¼	98⅝
98½	95¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	108
22⅝	19⅞	2	Am & FP 2pf	100	98½	98½	98½	98
30¼	28	..	Am Hawaii	300	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
39½	32	..	Am Hide pf	200	28	28	28	28
43⅜	35⅝	2f	Am Ice	1900	36⅝	36	36	37
2⅝	2	..	Am Int Corp	5000	43½	41⅞	41⅞	42
33¾	30	..	Am La Fr	100	25½	25	25⅜	
105	94⅞	..	Am La Fr pf	10	32½	32¼	32¼	
50¾	44	3	Am Loco	1400	100½	98⅝	100	100
110	110	6	Am Metals	1900	50¾	49	50⅛	50⅛
70	65	7	Am Met 6%	200	110	110	110	
94¼	77	7	Am Nat G pf	50	70	69	70	
101⅝	100	6	Am Pw&Lt	6600	93⅞	90¼	91⅝	98⅞
37⅞	30¼	1½	Am P&L 8	200	100½	100½	100½	
27⅜	20½	..	Am Radiat	17100	36⅞	25¼	35⅝	37
91⅞	80½	2	Am Repub	2900	26½	24⅝	25	26⅛
1	½	..	Am Roll Mill	2300	91⅞	90	90	91⅜
63	59	..	Am R M rts	6300	1	1	1	
2¾	1¼	..	Am Saf Raz	200	62½	62	62	62⅞
86	82	..	Am Ship	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
78½	69⅞	4	Am Ship Bld	210	94½	90¾	94½	98
138	133⅝	4	Am Smelt	10200	78½	76⅝	76⅞	78
50⅞	44⅛	2	Am Smelt pf	100	133½	133½	133½	
112⅞	110½	7	Am Sal Fnd	3800	50⅜	48⅝	49⅛	48⅛
49¼	46½	2f	Am Stl F pf	10	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	
67	60⅜	5	Am Stores	400	48	47	48	48
27	26⅜	5	Am Sugar	1100	66⅞	65¼	65¼	26½
232¼	216	9	Am Tel&Cab	20	26½	26¼	26½	26½
135	125	8	Am Tel&T	8100	232¼	229	229½	231⅜
103½	88½	11f	Am Type	600	135	135	135	
102½	99¼	6	Am Wat W	8400	102½	98⅛	98⅜	100⅛
12⅜	7⅞	..	Am Wat W 6	500	100⅝	100½	100½	102
34½	19⅜	..	Am Wool	2500	12⅜	11	12	12
17½	8	..	Am Wool pf	2500	32⅜	29½	31⅜	29⅜
43½	29¼	3	Am Writ ct	1000	7	7	7	
17⅞	8½	..	Am Writ pf	200	42	42	42	42
53¼	40	3	Am Zinc	1400	16⅞	16	16	16⅜
80	69⅜	7	Anac Wire	300	53¼	52½	52½	53⅛
46⅞	35	2.40	Anaconda	59000	80	78⅛	78⅜	78⅝
36⅜	31¼	3	Anchor Cap	1700	44⅞	43	44½	44
27⅝	24⅜	2	Andes Cop	400	36¼	35	35	35
81⅜	79	7	Arch Dan	200	26½	26	26½	26⅜
65	54	..	Armour D pf	1000	79½	79½	79½	79
3⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill A	1000	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
64	60	7	Arm Ill B	600	3⅝	3	3	3¼
87	64½	..	Arm Ill pf	600	61¾	60¾	61	
20	20	2	Arnold Cons	200	7⅝	7	7⅛	
42¾	36¼	4	Art Loom	500	20	20	20	
32	28	2½	Asso Apparel	1600	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½
240	219⅝	10	Asso Dry G	1400	35	34	34½	33½
103⅞	102¾	5	Atchison	400	239¼	236½	237	239½
170	166	10	Atl Coast L	400	103½	103⅜	103⅜	103½
80⅜	72¼	..	Atl G&WI	200	169	169	169	168
62⅝	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	500	78½	76¾	76¾	78⅜
93⅝	81½	1f	Atl Refin	600	62⅞	62½	62¾	62⅜
104⅞	101	6	Atlas Pwd	400	38½	38⅛	38¼	39¼
237	175½	4f	Atlas P pf	200	85½	82¾	82¾	87
8	4¾	..	Auburn Auto	30	103½	102	102	
21	15	3	Auto Sales	800	230	226	226	230
6⅜	4¾	..	Auto S pf	2200	5⅛	4⅞	5	
			Aviation	300	15	15	15	
				3200	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝

—B—

35¼	30½	1½	Baldwin	21600	35¼	32½	34½	33½
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	30	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
119⅜	115	7	Balt&O	4200	118⅞	117¾	117¾	118¼
81	79	4	Balt & O pf	200	79	79	79	
11½	1⅛	..	B&O rts	14500	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	70	110	110	110	
70⅞	63	2½	Bangor&A	400	70⅜	70	70	70½
77	75	6½	Barker Br pf	40	74¾	74⅝	74⅝	
16⅜	14	..	Barnsdall A	600	23½	22¾	23	23⅛
77	67½	4	Beacon Oil	400	15	15	15	14⅞
83⅛	80	4.15	Beatrice	100	73½	73	73⅜	
41½	32⅞	2	Belding H	1100	41⅜	40¼	40⅝	40⅞
36⅜	31¾	2	Belg NR ppf	100	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜	
102½	92	.6	Bendix	1100	82¾	82¼	82¼	
127	122⅝	7	Beth Co	100	100¾	100⅜	100⅝	407⅜
29	28	..	Beth Steel	21200	102¾	100⅜	100⅝	35
101	101	7	Beth-Steel pf	200	126¾	126	126	102
56⅝	47⅞	3f	Bloom'dale	100	25	25	25	126½
72	70⅜	4f	Bohn Alum	600	56	53⅝	53⅝	55¼
47⅝	35⅜	..	Bon Ami A	100	71½	71½	71½	
67½	60⅛	3	Booth Fish	200	47¾	44¼	44¼	
42	32⅞	4	Borden	900	67	66¼	66¼	67⅜
103	98	..	Borg Warner	200	41½	40⅛	40½	41
22	14¼	..	Boston & Me	100	103	103	103	
29	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	600	17⅜	16½	16⅝	17⅛
17½	14¼	..	Brit Steel 2pf	100	28	28	28	28
16⅛	13	..	Brockway	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
71⅝	63	4	Bkyn Man T	500	15	15	15	14⅞
87⅜	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	500	68⅜	67½	67½	68¼
150⅜	131	5	Bklyn Un G	500	87⅜	86⅝	87	
20⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	700	149¾	144½	144½	149¾
23⅝	15	..	Bruns Term	100	14½	14¼	14¾	14¼
26⅝	21¼	1	Bucyrus	600	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20⅝
37⅞	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25⅝
12⅞	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	2300	36⅞	36½	36⅝	37
14½	8¼	..	Budd Wheel	2800	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¾
40½	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	11600	14⅝	13⅞	14	12¾
27⅞	25	3	Bulova Watch	400	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
50⅞	43¼	.80f	Burns Br B	100	24	24	24	
44⅜	36	2f	Burroughs	100	49	24	24	
108	100¼	7	Bush Term	2000	44½	41	43	49
114	110	7	Bush Term pf	1000	106⅞	106¼	106¼	105
4	3	.50	Bush Bldg	50	112	112	112	112
5¼	4½	2	Butte & Sup	100	3⅜	3¼	3½	3¾
22⅜	16½	..	Butterick	100	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼
95⅝	80¼	..	Byers	1900	84¼	81¾	82⅝	84

—C—

70⅞	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	900	70¼	69½	69⅝	69⅛
28	28	..	Calif Pet	100	28	28	28	
27	19	..	Callahan	200	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
89⅞	81⅜	10	Campbell	100	26	25¼	25¼	25½
33⅜	29	4½	Calu & Ariz	100	88¼	85½	85½	86
71⅜	63¾	5	Calu & Hecla	1300	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	31
202	187⅞	10	Canada Dry	100	203	203	203	203
34½	31	3	Can Pac	200	207¾	70	70¼	78
26	18⅝	2.80	Cannon Mills	400	32¾	32	32	200⅞
24½	21	..	Capital Adm	100	23⅞	23¾	23½	23⅝
29⅝	19⅞	4	Capital A pf	100	34½	34½	34½	
65⅞	53⅝	3	Case Thresh	500	239	235	237	240
56⅜	35½	2	Caterpillar	500	65⅞	65	65½	65⅜
27¼	24	1½	Celotex	2100	56¾	54	55⅜	56
34⅜	30⅜	..	Cen Aguirre	100	24½	24	24	
65⅜	59¼	6	Cen Alloy	3200	32⅜	31⅝	32¼	32¼
15⅞	11	..	Cerro de P	500	63⅜	63	63	
44⅜	42	4.20	Cert-Teed	2500	15⅞	15	15	15⅛
72⅝	63½	3	Checker Cab	3200	43¾	41¼	43⅛	42¾
226	203	10	Ches Corp	1000	74⅞	72¾	72¾	72⅝
6⅜	4¼	..	Ches & Ohio	500	225⅛	223	224	224¼
8⅞	5⅜	..	Chi & Alton	100	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
15⅞	13⅝	..	Chi & Alt	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
40⅜	36⅞	..	Chi Gt West	1000	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	15
47⅝	44	5	Chi Gt W pf	1000	39⅛	38¼	38¾	39⅜
45¼	41⅞	..	Chi M&SP	1300	25¾	25¼	25¼	25½
32⅞	29⅝	2	Chi M&SP pf	13700	45⅝	43⅜	45⅛	45⅜
120½	114	7	Chi NW	100	87½	86¾	86¾	86¾
102	100¼	6	Chi Pneu	1100	32⅛	31	31	31¼
107⅞	107	7	Chi RI	200	119¾	117½	117½	119¾
25¼	25	3	Chi RI 6%	100	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	102
67⅜	56½	2.40	Chi RI 7%	100	107	107	107	
41⅞	33⅛	3	Childs	100	26½	26¼	26¼	26¾
49	40	3.60f	Chrysler	6300	66¼	64¾	65⅞	66⅜
10¼	8¾	1	City Ice	9100	41¾	40½	41	41¼
24	23	1	City Stores	600	47¾	46½	46½	48½
41	30	5	Clark Equip	400	97⅜	95⅛	95⅛	96
146	133¼	4	Cluett Phdy	100	36	34	36	34
32¼	30½	..	Coca Cola	300	34¾	34¼	34¾	34
50⅜	36½	2	Collins & A	500	145	145	145	142½
73½	68¾	4	Colo F&I	3200	31½	31½	32¼	31½
92⅜	70½	2f	Colo So 1 pf	20	73	72	73	
107	104¼	6	Colum Gas	5700	90¾	87¾	90	93⅞
89	89	..	Colo Gas pf A	200	105½	105½	105½	
90¼	71⅜	..	Colo Gas P pf	100	89	89	89	
195⅝	168⅛	5f	Col Carbon	400	191	187½	189	189½
3¼	1⅝	..	Col Graph rts	600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
31¾	24⅜	87	Col Graph	9300	30⅜	29	30	29½
31⅞	23⅝	2	Com Cred	200	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
47⅝	36⅛	1.60f	Com Cred A	100	38	38	38	
15	11	..	Com Inv Tr	1500	47	46½	46½	47¼
32⅜	27¼	1	Com Inv war	100	14½	14½	14½	
156	123	4	Com Sol	2400	31⅜	30	30½	31¼
16⅝	12⅝	.60	Commwith So	100	150	150	150	150
18⅜	12⅝	2	Congoleum	4700	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
23	15½	..	Con Film	5900	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	18¾
25	18	2	Con Film pf	300	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
114⅜	96⅝	4	Con Gas	500	23½	23¼	23⅜	23⅝
107	99½	5	Con Gas pf	4000	114⅜	112	113	111½
57	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	100¾	110	110	110½
2	1	..	Con Textile	100	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
6	4¼	..	Consumer P	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
48½	39	..	Cont Bak A	300	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
6⅞	5⅝	..	Cont Bak B	300	47¼	44⅜	46½	47
59⅜	50¼	2½	Cont Bak pf	300	91	89⅝	89⅝	89⅞
71	59	2	Cont Can	900	58½	57	57⅝	58⅜
64	55	..	Cont Dia Fib	3500	33⅝	31⅜	33	33⅜
23⅞	22	..	Cont Ins	200	69¼	68¾	69	69⅜
34	27½	..	Cont oMtors	300	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
142½	140½	7	Cont Oil	600	22⅝	22	22	22⅜
32	30½	7	Cont Shares	700	24	23¾	23⅞	30⅜
99⅝	87½	3f	Corn Prod	2300	99¾	97½	97⅝	98⅜
25⅛	24½	2f	Corn Prod pf	40	141	141	141	141
27¼	25½	2f	Coty	2500	31⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
13	9	..	Cream of Wh	100	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
92½	86⅛	5f	Crex Carpet	100	14	14	14	13
114	110	7	Crucible	200	89¾	89⅜	89⅞	90¾
⅞	⅞	..	Crucible pf	70	114	114	114	111
1⅛	⅞	..	Cuba Cane ct	1100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3¾	2	..	Cuba Cane	400	1	1	1	1
13½	9	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
9	7⅛	..	Cuba Co	200	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
48	45	4	Cub Am S	300	46	45½	45⅝	46⅜
8¼	6½	..	Cudahy	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
15⅜	13⅜	..	Curtis Wr	8700	7⅝	7	7	7⅜
72⅛	64	3½f	Curtis Wr A	1700	14¼	13¾	13⅞	14¼
			Cutler	400	72¾	71	72	72½

—D—

36	28⅜	..	Davison	1900	35⅝	34⅛	34½	35⅛
131	123¼	7	Ill Central	200	129½	129¼	129½	129⅜
23½	21¼	2	Ind Oil & G	1100	22¼	21⅝	22	22
9½	5	..	Indian Mot	1200	9⅛	8⅞	9	9
22⅜	16	..	Indian Refin	5000	22⅝	21⅛	21⅝	22⅜
124	107	..	Indian Re ct	100	107	107	107	
175	154½	6a	Ind Rayon	2200	20⅞	20	20¼	20⅜
120	120	10	Ingersoll R	100	175	175	175	
83	70⅝	4	Ing Rand pf	30	120	120	120	
157⅜	131¼	.60	Inland Steel	100	83	83	83	83
31¾	20⅜	..	Inspiration	200	30⅜	30	30	29⅞
200	157½	..	Insuran Sh	200	157½	155½	155½	155½
40	31⅜	..	Interboro RT	200	31½	30¾	30¾	31⅜
138	128	7	Intercon Rub	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
58	58	7	Int Agri	200	58	58	58	57⅝
166	152¼	6	Int Agri pf	200	163⅞	163	163	164⅜
61⅜	56⅝	4	Int Business	400	57⅞	57¼	57½	57⅝
89⅞	5	..	Int Cement	800	57⅞	57¼	57½	57⅝
30	20	..	Int Combus	1200	51	48½	48½	50½
78⅜	21⅝	2½	Int Comb pf	300	51	48½	48½	50½
39⅜	31½	2f	Int Harv	1500	90¼	88½	88½	90¼
4	1	..	Int Hyd El	7300	39¾	38¾	38¾	39⅜
26	2	..	Int Match pf	300	75	74½	74½	74½
2	1	..	Int M Mar	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
29	26	2.40	Int Nickel	30600	40½	39¼	39½	39⅝
40⅜	31⅜	..	Int P&P A	1300	28⅞	27¾	28¼	28⅛
15	12⅜	..	Int P&P C	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛
82	79½	7	Int P&P pf	800	14⅞	14	14⅜	14⅜
77	69	6	Int Print Ink	100	80	80	80	80
111	106½	6	Int Salt	400	52	51	51	52
75⅜	62¾	2	Int Silver pf	20	74½	74½	74½	
28⅝	25	1	Int Tel & T	15900	67¼	65⅞	66⅛	67⅜
40	30	2	Interlake	400	27½	26⅞	26⅞	27⅜
76¼	72¼	2	Inter Dep St	2300	36½	35	35½	37⅜
			Int D St pf xw	30	75¼	75	75	

—J—

24⅝	19	2	Inv Equ	700	24⅝	23½	23½	24
42⅜	41	4	Island Cr	300	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	
48	43	3f	Jewel Tea	300	52¼	52	52	52½
122	121	7	Johns Man	6300	146¾	142	142	148
120	118½	7	Johns Man pf	110	122	122	122	121½
3	2	..	Jones & L pf	30	120	120	120	119½
			Jordan Mot	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

—K—

82	77	5	Kan City So	100	79½	79½	79½	79¾
13½	12	1.02	Karstad tf	400	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
41½	34	5	Kayser	5700	90¾	87¾	90	93⅞

CONDITION OF CANADA'S TRADE SATISFACTORY

Business Still Affected by Slow Grain Movement but Some Gains Are Seen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—While general business in Canada is still feeling the effects of the slow grain movement, there are indications of gradual improvement in most lines of trade and industry.

Developments in the grain market are being watched with keen interest. Canada has a surplus of some 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to export. A relatively small proportion was exported in the first half of the current crop year.

The Wheat Pool continues to stand firm for higher prices on the expectation that when importing countries have exhausted other sources of supply they will have to buy in Canada on a rising scale of prices.

The west is in an excellent position to face this situation. The Prairie Provinces enjoyed until last year a succession of good harvests around which a reserve has been built and the great strides made in mixed farming, mining and manufacturing leave them not so dependent upon grain as they once were. As an evidence of this the value of industrial income in Manitoba now exceeds that of agriculture.

Seasonal Drop in Employment

The absence of grain traffic continues to be reflected in reduced railway gross earnings but, eliminating grain, the state of trade as revealed by car loadings is not unsatisfactory. Loadings increased in the first two weeks of January over immediately preceding weeks.

As in customary at the beginning of the year, employment on Jan. 1, 1930, showed a pronounced curtailment which involved practically the safe proportion of the aggregate staffs as that indicated on Jan. 1, 1929.

Activity in recent months has been at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories.

Domestic business is following seasonal trends. With most inventories completed, wholesalers have settled down to a steady trade, with a full complement of travelers on the road.

Manufacturing Increasing

In manufacturing circles, boot and shoe factories are fairly busy, and paper bag and box plants are also well occupied. Increased activity in the automobile and rubber industries was one of the encouraging features of the industrial situation during the last week.

The market for pig iron and heavy metals continues steady, with no recent price revision. The textile industry continues to show a little improvement.

It is understood the Canadian Pacific Railway is ready to announce the distribution of further contracts for equipment requirements for the current year. The total value of orders to be placed at this time is stated to be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000, thus indicating a further substantial addition to the already large volume of business on the books of the principal car companies.

A steadily growing improvement in market sentiment again characterized trading activities on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week, and was reflected in an increase in turnover together with marked appreciation in a number of quoted values.

A good market has prevailed for municipal and provincial bonds since the turn of the year, and the substantial volume of new issues that appeared in the closing weeks of 1929 has been pretty well absorbed.

The syndicate that handled the $18,000,000 5 per cent 40-year bonds of the Canadian National Railways reports that they have all been sold.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	6	4¾@5
Customers' loans	5@5½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	6½
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4¾	4¾
Four to six months	4¾	4¾

	Last	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	43⅜c	43⅜c	
Bar silver in London	20¼d	20	d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 11d	

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$87,000,000	$1,048,000,000
Year ago today	56,000,000	526,000,000
Balances	40,000,000	151,000,000
Year ago today	27,000,000	91,000,000
F. R. bank credit	37,297,499	144,000,000

Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days	4	@3⅞
60 days	4	@3⅞
90 days	4	@3⅞
4 months	4	@3⅞
5 months	4	@3⅞
6 months	4⅛	@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4½	Budapest	7½
Boston	4½	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	5	London	4½
New York	4½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Prague	5½
Kansas City	4½	Riga	7
Richmond	5	Swiss Bank	3½
St. Louis	5	Stockholm	4½
San Francisco	4½	Sofia	6
Athens	7	Tokyo	7.03
Amsterdam	4½	Rome	7
Berlin	6	Warsaw	8½
Bombay	7	Vienna	7
Brussels	7		
Bucharest	9		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¼	.0392¼	.193
Belgium—belga	.1392¾	.1392¾	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523½	.192
Germany—mark	.2388¾	.2388	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1408¼	.1408¼	.1407
Ca'ch'sla—crown	.0296	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0130	.193
Holland—florin	.4013	.4014¼	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749¼	.1749¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2671	.2671	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.00595⅝	.00595⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1316	.1318	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684	.268
Switz'lnd—franc	.1950½	.1930	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0176⅝	.0176⅝	.153
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4945	.3900	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.4825	.4812½	
India—rupee	.3635	.3632	.4866
Japan—yen	.4918	.4915	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4897½	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.5662½	.5662½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3760	.3880	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1135	.1135	.3245
Chile—peso	.1203	.1203	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8870	.9095	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 1-32	.99 1-32	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3225	.3225	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	98¾	98¾
Albnay W P 6s	96½	96½
Alleghany 5s '41	91¼	90¾
Alleghany 5s '49	101	100⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	101¾	101¾
Am Chain deb 6s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99½	99½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	96½	96¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100¼	100
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	96⅜	96
Am Smelting 5s '47	72	72
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	104⅛	104⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	151¼	138½
Am T & T 5s '65	103⅜	103⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101	100⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '46	100⅜	100⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	106	105½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	99⅜	99⅜
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	105¼	105¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	80	80
Ann Arbor 4s	86½	86
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77½	77½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89½	89½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	84¼	84⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88⅜	88⅜
Atl & Danv 4s '48	92¼	92¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	90	90
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92½	92½
B&O 1st 4s '48	93	92¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	93	92¾
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	94¾	94¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99
B&O rfg 5s '95	101¾	101¾
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅜	101⅜
B&O 5s series D	101⅜	101⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	109⅜	109
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104½	103⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105½	105½
Beth Steel pur mcn 5s '36	102	102
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102	102
Boston & Me 5s '67	97	97
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	40½	40½
Bow-Bllt'more s f g 7s '34	102½	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr s f 6s '68	87¼	87
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	87¼	87¼
By Products 5½s C	101¼	101
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	101	101
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	59	59
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92¾	92¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 5s	100½	100½
Can North 4½s	99	99
Can Sough con 5s '62	103⅜	103⅜
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	100½	100½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102	102
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	61	61
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¾	99¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98½	97¾
Ches & O 4½s B	94	94
Chi B & Q 4s ill div 549	93¾	93¾
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	92½	92½
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	97½	97
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	105⅜	105⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77½	77½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64¾	64¾
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	100	100
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	84¾	84¾
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	93	93
Chi M StP&Pac adp 2000	73¾	73¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¼	92¼
Chi & Nw 4½s '37	99½	99½
Chi Nw rfg 5s '2037	105½	105½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	72	72
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	88¼	88¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	96
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	93½	93½
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	96	96
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88¼	88¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	102⅜	102⅜
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	95½	95½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	95⅝	95⅝
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¼	100¼
Com Az Maraqua 7½s '37	87¼	87¼
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	96½	96½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	88½	87¼
Cons Cigar 5s '36	106	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102¾	102¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101¼	101¼
Cuba Can Sug deb 8s '30	43	43
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	67¾	67¾
Cuban-Am Sug Col 8s '31	100	100
Cuban Dom 7s ct	40	40
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96	96
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	88¼	88¼
Detroit Ed 5s '33	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102⅝	102⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102⅜	102⅜
Dodge Bros 6s '40	94½	94½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97½	97½
Erie 5s '67	96	95⅝
Erie gen lien	80½	80
Fed Metal 7s '34	61¾	61¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	85½	85½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	55	55
Fla Cen Pen	97	97
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	94¾	94¾
Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	100¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Mot Cor '40	106½	106½
Gen Pub Serv 5½s '53	97½	97
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	103½	103½
Geo Macon D	101½	100⅞
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105½	105½
Goodyear 5s '57	91¾	91¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70	70
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	105
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96¾	96¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96½	96½
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111
Green Bay & West deb B	17½	17½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98¾	98¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96	96
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103¾	103¾
Ill Cent 4½s '66	91¼	91¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¾	98¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70½	70½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97½	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67½	67¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67½	67
Inter Rap Transit 5s '32	90	90
Inter Tap Corp 5s '45	93¾	93⅝
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	102	102
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	86¼	86¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85	85
Int Paper 6s '55	87⅝	87⅝
Int Rys Cn Am 6½s '47	95½	95¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90½	90½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	113½	113½
Int Tel & Tel wi 5s	96⅝	96½
Kan City So fgg 5s '50	100¼	99¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	89	88¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	102
L'Autaro 6s '54	80½	80⅝
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	80	80
Loew's Inc 6s '41	107¾	107¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94	94
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	100⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	95¾	95¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
L&N 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59½	59½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	102	102
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¼	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	89	89
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	98	98
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99½	99½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99½	99½
Mo K & T 1st 4s B '62	86¼	85⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	105	105
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75¾	75¾
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98⅜	98⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	110½	110½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	95	95
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81	81
Nash Chat & tL 4s '78	91	91
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	30	30
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	85	85
N O T & M Inc 5s '35	97½	97½
N O T & M 5½s '54	102¼	102
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89½	89½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅝	97⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	105⅝
NY Chi & St L deb 4s '31	99½	99⅜
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	95¼	95
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
NY Dock 4s '51	81	81
NY Dock 5s '38	79½	78¾
NY Edison 5s '44	103½	103¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93	93
NY NH&T inc deb 4s '56	81⅝	81⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '47	77	77
NY NH&H cft 6s '40	105¼	105¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	129¾	129
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	45	45
NY State Ry con 4s '62	22¾	22¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106¾	106¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99	99
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅜	106⅜
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	56	56
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100½	100½
Nor So rfg 5s A '61	68¼	68¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	92	92
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99¾	99¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65	64½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	89½	89½
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	98	98
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅞	100⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Cities Gas 5s '42	102¾	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¾	101¾
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103	103
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100	100
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	73½	73½
Penn RR 4⅜s '63	98	97¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	100¼	100
Penn RR con 4½s '65	99	98¾
Penn RR col 5s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	103⅜	103⅜
Pen nRR 5s '64	103¾	103¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91¾	91¾
Phil Co 5s '67	98	97½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86⅝	86⅝
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	94¼	94¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Pitts & WBA B 4½s	92	92
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99½	99
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99	99
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	75	75
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	94¼	94
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	87½	87½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	103	103
Pub Serv Elec&Gas 4½s wi	95¾	95¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Purity Baking 5s '48	96	95½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98¾	98¾
Remington Rand 5½s ct '47 ww	96½	96
Rep Brass 6s '45	102½	102½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103½	103½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	103	102
Richfield Oil 6s	91¾	91¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	96	95¾
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	107¾	107⅝
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	97¼	97¼
St L & S F 4½s A '50	100¼	100¼
St L & S F 4½s '75	89	88¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	90	89¾
St L S F con 4s '32	100½	100½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95	97½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	95¼	95¼
San Ant & Ar P 1t 4s '43	92	92
Santa Fe P&P 7s	99½	99½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58	58
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	54½	54½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	72	70½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	64	64
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A	65	65
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	93¾
Shell Union 5s '47	94½	94½
Shell Un Oil 5s ct ww	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Con Oil 7s '36	100	99⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98¼	98
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95¾	95¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	91¾	91¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102¼	102¼
So & No Ala RR 5½s '63	107½	107½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¾	91½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98½	97¾
So Pacific cv 5s '34	100½	100½
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	102¾	102¾
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91	89½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¾	89½
So Ry con 5s '94	108	108
So Ry Gen 6s '56	116½	116½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122½	122½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¾	103⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	89¼	89¼
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	103¾	103¾
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	99½	99½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	88¼	88¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¼	105¼
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101½	101¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100	100
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	99¾	99¾
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	84	84
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	103	102¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107	107
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94¾	94
Union Pacific 4s '68	88¾	88¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89½	89¼
Union Pacific 4½s '63	88½	88½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	108¼	108¼
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	70	70
U S Rubber 5s '47	85½	85
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92¾	92¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5½s '47	98¾	98½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87	87
Va Ry 5s '62	103½	103½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101	101
Wabash 5s '39	91	91
Wabash 5½s '75	99½	99½
Walworth 6s '45	102½	101⅜
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	89⅞	89⅞
Warner Quinn 6s '39	98½	98½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	107¾	107¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103¾	103¾
Western Electric 5s '44	101¾	101¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	81
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96	95¾
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞
Western Un r e 4½s '50	92½	92½
Western Un 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Western Un 5s ct	95	95
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	88	88
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	100¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	103½	103½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	73	73
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	28	28
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '42	64¾	64¾
Youngstown 6s	99½	98¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅜	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Feb 6	Feb 5
3½s '47 99.9 99.9 99.9	99.9
1st 4¼s '47..100.30 100 100.30	101
4th 4¼s '38..101.1 101.9 101.1	101.30
US 3⅛s '56..104.24 104.24 104.16	104.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82¾	82¾
Adriatic El 7s '52	99¾	99½
Akershus 5s '63	92	91⅜
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94	92¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	70⅞	70⅞
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	72½	72½
Antioquia 7s A '45	72½	72½
Antioquia 7s C '45	72½	72½
Antioquia 7s D '45	72½	72½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	72	72
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	88	87½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96	95½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96¼	95½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96¼	96¼
Australia 4½s '57	86½	86½
Australia 5s '55	88	88
Australia 5s '57	88	87¼
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	96¼	96¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	86	86
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102⅞	102⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109¼	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅞	110¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	116¼	116¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110½
Berlin 6s '58	88	88
Berlin 6½s '50	94¾	94¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '61	90½	90½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89	89
Bogota (City) 8s '45	93	93
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	73	72¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	74½	74½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	89¾	89¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	81	81
Brazil (Cen Fd Ry) 7s '52	83	82
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76	75½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75¾	74¾
Brazil (US) 7s '52	99½	98⅜
Brazil (US) 8s '41	96¼	96¼
Bremen 7s '35	100	99¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76½	76
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85¾	85¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99¼	99¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	84	84
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98	98
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¾	100¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103½	102¼
Can (Nat'l) 6s '61	87½	87¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '58	88¾	88¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89¾	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	89	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89¼	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89	89
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	68¼	68¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '46	69¼	69
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	69¼	69
Copenh'n (City) 5s '52	76¾	76
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	90⅞	90⅞
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	97	96¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87	82⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	87	87
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	100¾	100¼
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	72	72
Danish Mun 8s '46	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109¾	109¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91¼	91¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	99¼	99¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¾	98¾
Duke Price Pow 6s	104	104
Dresden 7s '45	98	98
Dutch L 1 sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	76½	76½
Est R R Co 7s '54	105	105
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	99¾	99¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98½	98½
Frankerican Dev 7½s '42	104⅞	107½
French (Rep) 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '52	115½	115¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122½	121¾
Germ 7s '49	107¾	107
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '28	89	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82¾	82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82½	82
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94	93½
Germ G E 6s '45	90½	90½
Greek 6s '68	92¾	92¾
Hamburg 6s '46	84¾	84¾
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102	102
Hungary Mtg B 7½s A	92½	92½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	92½	92¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	101
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87¼	87¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91½	91½
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¾	96¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94	93½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¾	99¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96¼	96
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103	102¾
Karstadt 6s '43	76	76
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	75¾	75¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	95¾	94¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	96	96
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Medellin 6½s '54	103½	103½
Meridionale El 7s '57	97¾	97¾
Mex 4s Large A '10	14	14
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89	89
Minas 6½s '58	103¼	103¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	73½	72¾
Montevid (City) 7s '52	96¾	96¾
New So Wales 5

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

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Home Cooking

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HARVEY AND LEWIS BUILDING
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Fountain Pens
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COLONY STREET

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOSEPH ADDISON.

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: One of the foremost English essayists. His father, a rector in Wiltshire, sent his eldest son to various schools, including Charterhouse School in London; at Oxford he made his mark as a Latin versifier. Having achieved his master's degree and accepted a fellowship, through certain of his early Latin verses and translations Addison attracted the attention of men whose influence procured for him a pension of £300 a year, in order that he might "travel and qualify himself to serve his Majesty." This opportunity he grasped, subsequently spending several years abroad.

Back in England, Addison became known as a poet who might be called upon to write in celebration of important public events. For example, his poem which honored Marlborough's triumph at Blenheim brought him a government post; and during his lifetime Addison held other important posts. Though all the while he was occupied with his true vocation, writing, not until after the turn of the eighteenth century began his famous association with Richard Steele, his old schoolfellow at the Charterhouse.

Steele had been publishing his "Tatler" and to that paper, which reflected similar political views to his own, Addison was a contributor; with the speedy result that the "Tatler" grew less political and more literary. Finally it was succeeded by the "Spectator," which appeared daily for nearly two years to the manifest delight of London. The two men sought primarily that their paper should "bring philosophy out of the closets and libraries, schools and colleges, to dwell in clubs and assemblies; at tea-tables and in coffee-houses." This it did, through the assistance of Sir Roger de Coverley, Sir Andrew Freeport, Captain Sentry, Will Honeycomb and the Templar, standing as they did for diverse types of English thinking and living. Of 555 papers published in the "Spectator," it has been estimated that Addison wrote 274. Men have risen up in all ages to praise the purity and simplicity of his style. Said Dr. Johnson: "Whoever wishes to maintain an English style must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

A Word a Day

Chicanery

This word was adopted into English from the French *chicanerie*, where it had approximately the same sense in which we use it, namely, to indicate "sharp practice, subterfuge, trickery, pettifoggery, a mean or unfair artifice to perplex a cause and obscure the truth."

The search for the original source of the word has divided scholars into two camps. In speaking for one side, Bracket says: "Before being used for sharp practice in lawsuits, it meant a dispute in games, particularly in the game of the mall; and originally it meant the game of the mall: in this sense *chicane* represents a form of *zicanum*, which is from the medieval Greek τζυκάνιον (tzukanion), a word of Byzantine origin." (The late Greek word, however, may have been borrowed from the Persian *chaugan*, "a club used in polo.")

Diez, on the other side, supposes the French form to be connected with the Old French *chic*, "little," and derives it from the Latin *ciccum*, "that which is of little worth." He cites the French *chiche*, "niggardly," as sustaining evidence.

Chi-can'-er-y is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled shi-kan'-er-i, in which each *i* is as in *it*, *a* as in *late*, *e* as in *maker*.

"He sounded a warning against all chicanery."

Note: Webster's first choice to be accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

Under what circumstances was the temple of Athena Niké demolished in 1687?—*Home Forum Page* 20

To what extent is the population of Mexico out of touch with modern civilization?—*News Section* 20

In what line of writing did Joseph Addison make his mark at Oxford?—*One Minute Biography* 20

What city officials in Boston are 15 years old or younger?—*Young Folks' Page* 20

What recent example of swift and certain justice in the English courts offers food for thought to American students of juridical reform?—*Editorial Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

METHOD will teach you to win time.
—GOETHE

Odds and Ends

Polyglot Books

Polyglot books are those containing the subject matter in several languages, usually arranged in parallel columns. The most complete of the polyglot Bibles is the London Walton edited in the seventeenth century, Hebrew, Samaritan, Aramaic, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, Greek and Latin being used.

"Nine Worthies"

The "Nine Worthies," who were popular subjects in the paintings and tapestries of medieval times, were Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, King Arthur, Charlemagne and Godfrey of Bouillon.

The Children's Corner

The Story of Little Sycamore

WHEN Little Sycamore was a baby, he used to listen to what the birds told the big grandparent trees of the world beyond the forest, and to think how perfectly splendid it must be there.

So he said to himself, "I must grow, and grow, and grow, and then perhaps some day I'll be tall enough to look right over the other trees and see what's happening in that large world place."

After that, he was so busy growing that he hardly ever had time

Little Sycamore Found Himself in a Most Delightful Garden.

to play with the breezes that danced round him.

But he was not very big when one day he was uprooted by some workmen, thrown into a cart, and taken a jog-trot journey by a pleasant white cart horse. When he was able to peep through his leaves again, there he was in the great, wide world he had so much wanted to see.

The workmen lifted him down, and replanted him between the big, main road, and a field with some cows in it.

"That means," said the tiny sycamore to himself, "that I can enjoy the beauties of nature on one side, and watch the 'normous, busy world rushing by on the other side. Splendid!"

He was so glad to be in such an interesting place that he tried his very hardest to grow right up to the sky (being careful not to shoot through it, though), and that was a splendid example for all the other young trees that had been planted alongside him.

Well, the little tree was so happy and leafy that many people said how pleasant he was, and picnicked under him. In fact, one little girl who came with her father and mother, wanted to take him home with her. But, though Little Sycamore would have liked to go, he could not be in two places at once. So that settled it.

Some weeks later, the trees had been having a delightful concert with the birds, and it had gone on till Night had packed up her shadows, and dreamed herself away. They had just closed their leaves for a nap until Day was ready to open her windows, when there was a "whoosh" and a "shoosh" that made them all spring awake again.

The wind had decided to tidy the forest up, and it tore and rushed, and scurried and hurried round those baby trees most unceremoniously.

At last, it sat down for a rest, and then the nearest tree murmured to Little Sycamore, "Well, I never knew anything like that."

"Neither did—oh, I'm coming unfastened!" exclaimed Little Sycamore.

Before he had time to add anything else, he was lying on the ground, with his roots waving in the air.

Of course, that calmed the wind at once, because he never intended to do that. But, though he was very sorry, he simply didn't know how to put Little Sycamore back again in his bed, so he had to lie and wave his roots till morning.

When the gardeners came along and saw him, they said most decidedly, "Well, that's finished 'im. Chopped up—that's what 'e'll 'ave to be."

Little Sycamore whispered all through his leaves: "No, no, give me another chance, and I'll grow—I really will."

But they didn't understand, and for a time it looked as if he would never stand up and wave to the sky again. Then, one day, the little girl who had wanted to take him home came dancing along with her father. She was most sorry to see Little Sycamore lying there, but when the gardeners said that if she wanted she might have him now, she nearly stood on her head and turned a somersault.

So Little Sycamore went home with them after all, and presently found himself in the most delightful garden he had ever dreamed of, where the flowers nodded and bowed to him, and the other trees were most friendly. And there he settled down, and sent roots out, and branches up, and grew into the handsomest young sycamore in all those parts.

Double Letters Puzzle

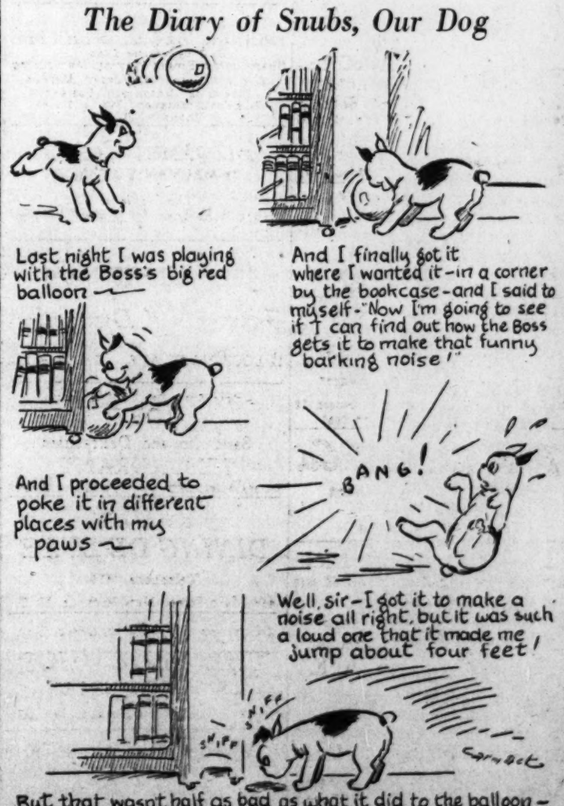
ON A --OO-, --EE--,
MORNING --NN-- ---PP--
TO THE --OO-. AS SHE
--OO- THERE,-OO---- OUT
AT THE --EE- ---SS, THE
--EE- ---LL OF --DD---
--EE- WAFTED IN. -EE-
--MM-- AS THEY GATHERED
HONEY FROM THE --OO--.

In the Sentences Above, Where Double Letters Occur, Dashes Have Been Substituted for the Other Letters in the Word. Can You Fill in These Other Letters?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "A Bit of Figuring": Scale, tot, wrist, car (Sir Walter Scott).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Last night I was playing with the Boss's big red balloon
And I proceeded to poke it in different places with my paws
And I finally got it where I wanted it—in a corner by the bookcase—and I said to myself—"Now I'm going to see if I can find out how the Boss gets it to make that funny barking noise!"
BANG!
Well, sir—I got it to make a noise all right, but it was such a loud one that it made me jump about four feet!
But that wasn't half as bad as what it did to the balloon—In fact, it doesn't look the least bit like a balloon anymore!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

War Mothers

Leavenworth, Kan.

ONE must have seen much of the interior of a great penal institution — regularly, and not merely casually—to have any real conception of the heart hunger of many of its inmates for the atmosphere which is associated with the recollection of mother, wife or sister. Photographs of and letters from the loved ones they have left behind follow men into their places of confinement, to be sure, but there is a lack of the gentle and gracious presence.

There are those women who come to visit their relatives behind the grim walls, but naturally their presence does not extend far within, and there is many a homesick man who is denied even that slight touch because distance or other circumstance may be such that none of his family can come to him.

It must have been some understanding of this which recently prompted an undertaking on the part of the Kansas City War Mothers. By co-operation with the kindly disposed authorities, on a recent afternoon the great chapel hall was crowded with men who were unaware of the purpose of their gathering, when a large motorbus discharged its load of passengers at the gates of the United States penitentiary.

Some such buses had on other days discharged unhappy groups of those sentenced to remain inside, but on this occasion the occupants were women who brought cheer and entertainment for those within. Filing into the chapel, they were presented to their audience, which they delighted for more than two hours. Recitations, songs and short dramatic sketches followed in pleasing succession, and the hour when the rules of the institution required the entertainment to cease came all too soon.

As the editor of the prison paper (himself an inmate) has chronicled, "It was all wonderful;" adding that this was not because of the "cold art of stage effect" but because of the spirit "best suited to thirsty, hungry souls for home delights." He adds further in appreciation, "If the future gives us less war and more war mothers, battle fields and jails will give place to the goodness of mother love."

These War Mothers may never know of all the hearts they touched on that otherwise drab afternoon, but it was assuredly the wisdom of the mother love which enabled them to understand that thus might men be lifted to a conception of their real and better selves. Condemnation and the practices arising from it will never halt prison riots. Those things which lead thought to the remembrance and appreciation of other days—cleaner and more useful days—cannot fail to be effective in doing so.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Maid: "I've brought little Frederick to you, Professor."

Busy Professor: "All right. Put him in the file, under 'F'."

Identifying Herself

The theater queue had had a long, long wait. But at last they began to shuffle slowly forward as the early doors were opened. Suddenly a young flapper rushed up and insinuated herself behind a stout and elderly gentleman. A keen believer in fair play, he turned upon her.

"How dare you push in there?" he demanded. "That isn't your place."

"Oh, yes, it is!" replied the girl, pertly. "I only went off to get some candy, and I put a cross on your back with my lipstick so that I'd know my proper place when I came back. Take your coat off and see for yourself!"—*Answers.*

Fast Work

When the young woman who had entered college to get a degree announced her engagement to her professor in the middle of her second year, her friend said:

"But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph.D.?"

"So I did," returned Edith, "but I had no idea I'd get him so soon."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Not Much Mileage

Customer: "Last week I bought a tire cover from you, and now I want my money back."

Clerk: "Why?"

Customer: "I put it on one of my tires and hadn't driven 10 miles before the thing wore out."—*College Humor.*

Matter of Personal Pronouns

"Why does the word taxi indicate bad grammar?"

"Because it should be taxme, or taxus!"

Won't Stick

Conductor (to crowd swarming round a bus already full): "Full up, full up! This is a bus, not a fly paper!"—*Pearson's.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

An Omen Upon the Horizon of Europe's Dictatorships

THE full significance of the fall of Gen. Primo de Rivera is yet to be revealed. Certainly its larger meaning cannot be apparent if read only in the light of its Spanish setting, for the collapse of the de Rivera régime is no less than an omen on the horizon of Europe's unsettled dictatorships—an omen which may well be the first sign of far-reaching political events on the Continent.

The decline in de Rivera's authority and his ultimate overthrow mark the first rupture in the line of political dictatorships which have risen in so many European countries in the wake of the World War. The circumstances which brought the Spanish Dictator into power have so many points in common with the ascendency of his fellow autocrats that his recent downfall cannot be considered simply an isolated incident.

The plight of de Rivera and the plight of his country, now that the General has passed from the picture, provide an illuminating object lesson of the workings of political dictatorships. Undoubtedly General de Rivera rescued Spain from a passing crisis in 1923. When he first seized the Government, de Rivera himself assured his people that he would abandon his rule in six months at most. But this assurance was either a gesture or a blind hope. De Rivera could neither resign at the end of six months nor continue in office without the most ruthless destruction of the political and constitutional processes of the Nation. And now, six years later, the Dictator, pressed from office by nation-wide dissatisfaction, is forced to quit his task with his country more unfit for self-government than when he began. Such is the inherent and fatal element of all dictatorships; such is the object lesson which should not be lost upon the people of Italy, or Poland, or Hungary, or Jugoslavia, or Turkey, or, perhaps, Russia.

It cannot be denied that there are occasions when dictatorship seems almost the inevitable way out of national disorder and chaos. But just as such conditions are themselves the abnormal effects of abnormal causes, so should the dictatorship be recognized as an abnormal expedient of a transient character. In Italy Mussolini still boasts "the courage to plunge the lead of his muskets into the backs" of his opponents. And in Russia the firing squad continues to be one of the chief arguments of the Soviet authorities in forcing their program upon the people.

It is fantastic to construe such policies of iron-handed repression as the normal procedure of normal government. So long as these are the accompaniments of dictatorships—and what dictatorship has been continued upon any other basis than that of force?—the tenure of a dictatorship must be considered transient. The problem is whether this political change can be achieved without violence and revolution, for dictatorship is the very negation of orderly political evolution. Thus far the overthrow of de Rivera has been without bloodshed, but another general has assumed control, and although a civilian government is promised, it remains to be seen whether the Spanish people will be able to recover and to take up again the use of their constitutional liberties and rights by peaceable means.

Primo de Rivera's passing is clearly an omen in the dictatorial skies. It portends much.

Lightening Boston's Pops

APPOINTMENT of Arthur Fiedler as conductor of Boston's Symphony Hall Pop concerts next spring promises well for the continued success of that characteristic institution. Every spring, for forty-five years, at the close of the regular Boston Symphony Orchestra season, it has been the custom to clear away the seats from the floor, to install tables and to embark upon a two-months season of popular concerts, with refreshments available. These concerts have always been popular. With prohibition they became more popular and more successful. They are a pleasant and a typical feature of Boston life.

Like most human institutions, the Pops require occasional overhauling and modification to adapt them to the changing times. Unfortunately, during the last few years, progress has been made a bit too rapidly. Pops' programs had come to be hardly "lighter" than those of the regular symphony season. Result, a falling off in attendance.

Clearly, a more moderate policy was in order. Good standards of music must be maintained, of course; but it was not desirable to frighten off musical explorers by offering them programs of too forbidding mien. It was possible to soften these rigors now and then with more caressing zephyrs.

Who could best accomplish this result, restore the Pops to popularity and build up new supporters? Since last summer it has been apparent to well-informed observers that Mr. Fiedler was the man. For five weeks in July and August he conducted popular symphony concerts on the Charles River Basin Esplanade. During that time he built programs that struck a happy medium between the severely classic and the popular, thereby attracting constantly increasing audiences. Here, obviously, was the man to restore the Symphony Hall Pops.

Ortiz Rubio and Mexico's Paradox

NEPHEW of an archbishop, son of a state governor during the régime of Porfirio Diaz, whose dictatorship brought to Mexico thirty years of peace at the price of social instability and inevitable civil war, Pascual Ortiz Rubio has become President of Mexico, the successful candidate of a party that derives its cardinal tenets from the revolutionary movement that his father opposed.

That Ortiz Rubio, scion of conservative forefathers, should now head the liberal movement in his country is not so unnatural as it appears. It was during his youth that Porfirio Diaz was overthrown and Mexico gripped by civil strife. His generation is the generation of the Mexican Revolution. And he has come into power much as have all the Mexican Presidents since 1910, even if the sanguinary circumstances are not so obvious. For Ortiz Rubio's elevation to the Presidency does not mark a truly peaceful transition of presidential power in Mexico. Serrano and Gomez testify to that, while the happily futile endeavor to assassinate him in the moment of his triumph bears witness to the continuance of bitter antagonisms. The leaders of the short-lived insurrection of March, 1929, testify to it. Ortiz Rubio, like Calles and Obregon, like all the Mexicans of the revolutionary period, comes to the Presidency in accordance with that outstanding of Mexico's many paradoxes which has it that it is necessary to have recourse to an evil in order to rectify it: to wipe out civil war one must gain power; to gain power in Mexico, revolution is essential.

Emilio Portes Gil, during his fourteen months in office as Provisional President, following the assassination of Alvaro Obregon, has demonstrated the needlessness for that paradox, by seeking, perhaps unconsciously, to dissolve it. For Portes Gil brought to an end the open conflict between the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic Church; he maintained a policy of strict economy; he carried on the Mexican educational program; he militantly sought to teach temperance; he furthered the policy of good will between Mexico and the United States instituted by Dwight Morrow.

All of this was altogether laudable and wise. And Ortiz Rubio can carry forward that work, add to it achievements of his own of greater import, and hasten the dissolution of this tragic paradox of Mexico. If we cannot honestly expect to see an early termination of Mexico's civil war cycle, we can honestly find in Ortiz Rubio's assumption of the Presidency a sound reason for hope to that end. For the significance of Ortiz Rubio lies in the fact that, like Portes Gil, he is a civilian. Therein lies hope. If the new President can make Mexico think a little less in terms of strife—if he can do that alone—he will have accomplished much.

The inauguration of Ortiz Rubio comes, indeed, at a moment when the relations of that Nation with the United States, and with all its neighbors, are more harmonious, more full of promise for future co-operation than has ever been the case before. There is much reason to hope that a period of greater political quietude and industrial development is now in store for Mexico, the better relations existing with the United States, very largely as a result of the diplomatic work of Ambassador Morrow, contributing to this end.

It is fair to state that many of the revolutions and revolts in Mexico have been supported by American interests seeking special privileges in that country. By some method of diplomatic alchemy, scarcely yet understood, Ambassador Morrow put an end to the doubt and suspicion in the minds of the Mexican people, bred of their relations with the United States in years past. No greater boon could have come to that Republic than this re-establishment of confidence. There is much reason to believe that it will be justified, and that as a result new and enlarged prosperity will await the Mexican Nation.

"Exhibit A" for Legal Reform

THE admirable functioning of the British machinery of justice is once more illustrated in the Hatry case, just concluded. The offense itself was perhaps unparalleled in British financial experience, and it has now been met by the swift and certain punishment which is England's main buckler against lawlessness of every kind. If Clarence Hatry and his associates had succeeded in a financial coup they attempted, they would, it appears, have emerged as the dominant group in England's steel industry. Failing in their attempt, and realizing that bankruptcy and ruin confronted them through lack of funds, they stooped to a particularly vicious form of forgery by issuing an enormous amount of fictitious trustee stock, a security which neither banker, broker nor public would normally suspect. In the course of time an investigation was set on foot. Mr. Hatry apparently realized that detection was inevitable, and confessed.

Such were the facts in the case. What happened after that was a new illustration of the adequate handling which the British process of criminal justice gives to such a matter. No time was lost; no sentiment wasted. While it is true that the court was assisted by the Hatry confession, this plea of guilty may have been based in part on the very knowledge of the inevitable quality of British justice.

There is much for American students of juridical reform to consider in the Hatry case. Step followed step to conviction in an almost automatic manner. There were no intervening technicalities, no delays of trial, no emotional appeals to the jury over the head of the judge, for the judge in England controls proceedings. The American observer who recalled the amazing lengths to which the Teapot Dome and other cases dragged out would have found here a somewhat different procedure, a greater flexibility in matters of detail, an extraordinary celerity, and a court dominated by the judge, rather than by the lawyers.

Mr. Justice Avery's strong pronouncement as he sentenced the defendants was another significant feature of the case. It cut away all ground for the maudlin sentiment in behalf of a convicted culprit that somehow persists in every land, and that without judicial corrective is likely to run riot; and it served, too, as a means of publicly reaffirming those tenets of financial integrity which have helped to make London the world's counting house.

It may be charged that Mr. Hatry's sentence was severe. For the second time in history a financier was given the maximum penalty of fourteen years, and his confederates were sentenced accordingly. But the judge was acting as a trustee to purge the business house of the Nation. Can there be any doubt that he was successful? It must be recognized in America, as it is in England, that insuring simple, swift and certain justice is a primary step in curbing any form of lawlessness.

The Ayes Have It!

OR, RATHER, according to the latest reports, the parrots haven't it, for recently a nationally known medical authority characterized the alleged parrot fever epidemic in the United States as "silly" and "unfounded," despite excited stories in the press. However, it must be acknowledged that the batch of parrots brought the other day to New York in the Panama Mail liner Colombia did not behave as well-taught and thoroughly schooled parrots should conduct themselves. To think that the one bird in particular that was expected to help so much in obtaining entrance for them should have proved such a poor actor! Trained to say in convincing and flawless Spanish, "I have not got psittacossis," it simply staged a flop, indicating a deeper meaning than appears on the surface to Cowper's line, "Words, learned by rote, a parrot may rehearse," for clearly under certain circumstances words learned by rote a parrot may not rehearse. Of course, in this case there was the ruling of President Hoover that no parrot may be introduced in the United States or any of its possessions or dependencies from any foreign ports, and maybe this parrot was a strictly law-abiding bird.

One is reminded of the man who went to a bird store to purchase a parrot, and after listening to a number of them talking in various lingoes came to one that looked unusually solemn. "Well, my friend," he said to the bird, "why are you so quiet, and why don't you say something?" "I think the more," replied the parrot. At once the man bought it, thinking that he had indeed found a treasure. But when he reached home he discovered that those were the only words the bird could say! That, however, was before the days of psittacosis, or doubtless it would have been more voluble. At any rate, this latest consignment of parrots now finds itself at Hoffman's Island for a month of quarantine. While they are there, the public will have time to "think the more," and the birds may reasonably expect that the hysteria will have passed and the justice of their case will be established.

Regulating the Motorcoach

THE inconsistency of making regulations which proscribe the operations of a motorcoach line engaging in intrastate service, while leaving virtually free from any restraining influence those engaged in interstate carriage of passengers, is sufficient reason in itself to warrant regulatory measures which will remove such obvious inequalities. There is no reason for the operator of an intrastate motorbus line being penalized because his cars do not cross state lines, nor is there any equity in a situation which enables operators to consider themselves interstate carriers merely because they route their coaches in such a manner that they cross state boundaries to evade the regulations covering strictly intrastate carriers.

Not only because of these facts, but because all public utilities engaged in interstate commerce are deemed amenable to some form of supervision, the hearing recently conducted by the House Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce into the merits of the Parker Bill, providing for adequate regulation, produced a general concurrence by witnesses as to the propriety of such legislation. The more substantial motorcoach operators themselves favor some form of supervision, that their interests may be protected against rate-cutting competitors.

The motorbus industry has attained a position of importance in the community. The investment which it represents is reaching a considerable figure. Its patronage is increasing. It fills a definite need in the country's transportation. That interstate bus operators should be supervised in their charges, methods of operation, and other phases of service is as much in their own interests as it is in those of their passengers. The reliable bus operators have nothing to fear from federal regulation.

Editorial Notes

The Boy Scouts of America are to launch a campaign to preserve native nut trees. Time was when country roads were lined with butternut trees; hazelnuts were to be gathered along the walls; in the pastures were chestnuts and hickory nuts; king of them all was the shagbark walnut. How long has it been since you saw a huge beech with the ground beneath it in late October brown with the sweet-meated three-cornered nuts?

Hardly a more fitting testimony to the fact that prohibition is here to remain could be found than in the fact that instead of placing, as was once the custom, a bottle of champagne in the corner stone of the new federal building at Dallas, Tex., a copy of the national prohibition act was placed in the box.

That the majority of persons are honest is evidenced by the results of a test recently conducted by six New Yorkers. Each of them addressed a letter to a chosen member of the group, stamping it, and then throwing it away. All were delivered, five the next day, and the sixth the day after.

"It is an amazing experience," recently remarked the Bishop of Winchester, "to go through the United States and never see a single public advertisement of the drink trade." Prohibition, if it had done nothing else, has certainly achieved that much of beneficial results.

The Muck Hound

HE STOOD staring out over the unnamed lake that meshed with the horizon. It began back somewhere in the Everglades and reached coastward to the very gates of the city. Happily, it would have no permanence; hence it had no name. It was a shallow phenomenon such as could be found only after an abnormal rainfall in a country abnormally flat. The lean, grizzled man in the lace boots seemed to be forcing his eyes to penetrate the dark-colored flood. I had seen his kind before; in the patois of the district he was a muck hound.

"Is there much under the flood?" I inquired.

He turned on me a face that was seamed and sunburned, but lighted by wonderfully wide-awake blue eyes.

"Hardly any crops in the ground in October, and mighty few houses were standing in the Glades to drown out," he replied. "Most of the farmers who fool with Glades stuff live in the towns and make their flivvers get them back and forth. The chief thing under water is half a million acres of muck soil, containing more possibilities and more heartbreaks, I believe, than any equal piece of the great outdoors."

"You've suffered no serious loss, then?"

"No; and I'll forgive Jupiter Pluvius, old Okeechobee and these toy canals if this lake vamooses by mid-December," the grizzled one declared. "In that case I'll be riding a cat over a choice ten acres on New Year's Day."

"Wait a moment—" I stumbled. "Riding a cat?"

"Surest thing you know," he persisted. "Riding a caterpillar tractor and yanking a husky plow behind it. I've been celebrating New Year's like that for years."

"You own ten acres, then?"

"I don't own ten inches," he rejoined. "But the owners know I know my trade, so I can pick my piece and get it on shares. Ten acres of madly producing muck is all a hustler and his helpers can handle to advantage between Christmas and All Fools' Day. I'm just wondering whether the water will go in time for me to trail a plow behind my tractor and be wrestling with the royal riddle of the Glades when January comes in."

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"What," I demanded, "is the royal riddle?"

"It's, Do we go rich or do we go broke on the season?" he explained. "When you're riding a cat you go over your unaccountable experiences of other years and draw a fine moral lesson—then disregard it wholly unless it bids you go right on. That's the way with the muck hounds. They're so headstrong nothing that happens seems to teach them anything."

"What are the muck hounds, anyway?" I asked, thinking his definition might be illuminating.

"Why, they're just the unfortunates who have to be facing a feast or a famine to be happy. Bitter experience has taught most of them that the risk is out of all reason when you monkey with muck. So they swear off on May Day—and hit right back onto the Black Gold as soon as the moisture is off of it in November. If they escape the troubles of December, they know they'll probably have to fight a bad frost in January. And they'll have to be good fighters if they save their tomatoes and potatoes and sweet peppers and string beans."

"And just how do you fight an intangible enemy like a frost?"

"There are worlds of ways," he answered, with a wave of the hand. "Once an owner back in Pompano offered me a ten if I would clear the land of pine trees. He called me a lazy lubber when I merely rolled those pine trunks out of the way and let them lie there, surrounding and subdividing the patch.

"In late January we were getting $8 a hamper for beans on the Pompano shipping platform. Then bim! came a big frost after a warm day. At midnight the thermometer was three degrees above freezing and dropping steadily. Most of the growers were frantic. I was frantic, too—frantically spilling some kerosene on those pine logs and setting them to blazing. All night waves of black smoke and heated air went rolling across my beans. Three degrees of frost got every patch in the neighborhood but mine. My shiftless idea of leaving those pine logs strewn around saved the night for me. During the weeks that my beans kept coming in, I got $16 a hamper on the Pompano platform. When cropping was all over I invested my season's savings in an apartment house in Miami.

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"Smudge pots are common weapons in fighting Jack Frost, but they're pretty mild for the battle the Glades farmer must put up occasionally. The captain over on the old sugar plantation has the finest arsenal for fighting a freeze I've ever seen. He has a couple of dry-dock pumps set in the canal that borders his land. The night a zipping frost tried to snatch his 300 acres of potatoes and beans he started his motors and had those big pumps going so hard that his entire crop was under warm canal water in an hour. In three hours next morning the pumps sucked all that water off. Not a thing was injured. The captain marketed the only beans and spuds left in the neighborhood, and the fancy prices he got must have made even the cost of dry-dock pumps seem fair enough."

The muck hound led to where he had a notched stick driven in the water and glanced at it.

"She's down an inch since yesterday," he grinned. "Looks like I'd better be ordering me a new cat. By May I'll be selling it to raise a grubstake for the summer—unless, of course, things having gone the way they are just as likely to go, I find myself traveling north in a high-powered roadster to roll in style past the homes of my rich and respectable relatives in Rhode Island."

"Oh, is that where you come from?" I asked.

"Not hardly," he corrected. "I was born in Oregon, though my family came over in the Mayflower."

"Some distance from the Columbia country to south Florida," I remarked. "You're something of a drifter."

"They tell me it's my shiftlessness," he replied promptly. "I'm just a heady irresponsible who hungers for chance and change and insists on going big or going broke during the short four months' growing season in the Glades. No, I don't fancy sober citizens like my Rhode Island relatives would rave much over a muck hound."

* * *

He moved off and stood again at the brink of the flood while I leaned against the car and studied him. He was as clean-cut as a whipstock, as alert as a bobcat. He looked at the murky sea and grinned. Obviously he was refusing to accept it as an obstruction to plans that were in his mind. My thoughts traveled all the way from the muck back to the Mayflower. Suddenly I saw the muck hound in the light of the elements from which he had sprung.

"I was thinking of those ancestors of yours," I remarked as I joined him. "If they happened to be around today, do you think they might drift South because they saw the conquest of the Everglades as one of the biggest outdoor projects remaining on this continent?"

He whirled on me as though I had touched some hidden spring of his being.

"Say, you get it, don't you?" he yelled. "You see it, too! Man, one of these days the whole 4,000,000 acres of the Glades can be brought under water control and into usefulness within ten years. Then . . . But to think that a tenderfoot like you sees it, too! Pardner, gimme your hand!"

R. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THE reform of the entire system of public conveyances in Rome, decided upon by the civic authorities after several months of careful study, came into operation not long since. The new arrangement of city communications in time will surely prove of great benefit for solving the difficult traffic problem of Rome, but the extremely complicated regulations governing the new city transport system made the reform very unpopular from the start. Complaints against the new service are general, and many are clamoring for a return to the former and simpler system. The reform consists in the abolition from the center of the city of all tramways and their substitution by motor omnibuses. About twenty-two kilometers of road in the very heart of Rome have been freed from "the stupid contamination of the trams," to use Signor Mussolini's own words. Certainly, the city gains æsthetically from the suppression of trams in its center, and the view of many famous classic monuments and beautiful piazzas will no longer be disfigured by the tramways. By the new system, trams run only along a ring outside the center, and motor omnibuses join the tram lines at various points of the ring. The number of motor omnibuses put in circulation is very small and is insufficient to transport the number of people formerly carried by tramcars. This is, perhaps, the most pressing remedy needed to make the new system apply to a city with about 1,000,000 inhabitants.

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The civic authorities have made every effort to explain the new system by radio talks, films, lectures and elaborate colored maps showing the new routes of the motor omnibuses, but these explanations have, unfortunately, had the opposite effect, and have made the whole system appear a real riddle. The official guide on the new service, for instance, which should give the simplest possible explanation of the arrrangement, is a handbook of ninety pages, with twenty chapters, thirteen maps, and numerous schedules and annexes. Again, the institution of an internal circular line, radial lines, local lines, diametrical lines, penetration lines, peripherical lines, and suburb lines, is certainly not calculated to make the system intelligible to the man in the street. The method of calling the motor omnibuses by figures instead of by letters, as was formerly the case with the trams, is another complication which could have been easily avoided.

The question of fares, however, is the most complicated of all. Instead of the simple system of two tickets, one valid for a single journey and the other valid for all lines for a period of one hour, at least four different kinds of tickets have been introduced. There are tickets for a simple tram ride, or for an omnibus ride, or for a combined tram and omnibus ride in the same direction, or for one hour's ride on either tram or omnibus in any direction. When it is realized that a considerable section of the public which lives in the suburbs travels daily to the center and has thus to make use of both tram and omnibus transport, the complication in the tariff system can easily be imagined. They cannot, unfortunately, be easily comprehended, and many members of the public, unable to follow the maze of directions as to whether they are to buy a fifty-centesimi, sixty-centesimi, or one-lira ticket, take the line of least resistance, and prefer to pay a whole lira for a ticket valid on all lines for one hour. There is already a demand for reduced fares and for greater simplicity in the whole service, and especially in fares.

* * *

Four new sets of postage stamps, mainly commemorative of Italian centenaries, will be issued in Italy during 1930. The most interesting among the new stamps will be those to be issued in connection with the twentieth centenary of the birth of the Latin poet Virgil (70 B. C.); these will be the first stamps ever issued which will bear the effigy of the great Mantuan poet. Another set of stamps will be issued in honor of the celebrated Italian warrior, Francesco Ferruccio (1489-1530), while a third new issue will be designed to advertise the work of the Dante Alighieri Society, a cultural institution established about fifty years ago to promote the development of the Italian language abroad. The last set of new stamps is that already issued to commemorate the wedding of the Prince of Piedmont with Princess Marie José of Belgium; these stamps will remain on sale for the whole of 1930, and will be sold with a surtax for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross Society.

* * *

For the last two years the Fascist Government has been conducting a most vigorous campaign in favor of an increase of the population, but it does not appear that Signor Mussolini is yet satisfied with its results. In spite of the tax on bachelors and of the special advantages given to large families, the Italian birth rate continues to decline. A fresh warning to the Italian people not to indulge in "foolish optimism" that all is well in Italy has again been given by a Rome newspaper, which has published an obviously inspired article on the subject of the Italian birth rate, entitling it, "Is the Italian Race Dying Out?" If the present decline continues, in ten years' time the Italian birth rate would be as low as that of France.

* * *

A prehistoric tomb in an excellent state of preservation and with all the funeral objects usually found in ancient Roman tombs intact, has been discovered in the neighborhood of Marino, near Rome, close to the ancient city of Alba Longa, which was, according to tradition, founded by Ascanius, the son of Æneas. The discovery is important, because it helps to confirm the position of Alba Longa, the oldest of all Latin cities and the mother of Rome. The city was destroyed by the third King of Rome, Tullius Hostilius, in the first half of the seventh century B. C. Its site was believed to be on the western side of the Alban Lake, where the modern Castel Gandolfo stands. The newly discovered tomb forms part of the archaic necropolis of Alba Longa, which constitutes the only trace of the archaic city. The contents of the tomb have been removed to the municipal museum of Marino.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Winnipeg's Electric Consumption

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I comment on an article in the Monitor of January 7 on the front page, in which you credit Tasmania with a record of leading all countries in the matter of electrical consumption per capita?

I do not doubt for a moment that the figures quoted are correct, but if Tasmania, as one of the states of the Commonwealth, is allowed to submit its record, why should not Manitoba, as one of the Canadian provinces, be compared with Tasmania?

Manitoba's record for 1929 is as follows:

Population	650,000
Electrical consumption	1,200,000,000 kilowatt hours
Average consumption per capita	1,846 kilowatt hours
Per cent increase over Tasmania	27 1-3%

Of the above consumption, Greater Winnipeg is responsible for not less than 1,153,000,000 kilowatt hours, the population of Greater Winnipeg being 300,000.

A contributing factor to this record is the domestic consumption in the city of Winnipeg, which last year reached 3700 kilowatt hours per home. This remarkable prodigality in the use of electricity in the homes of Winnipeg is largely accounted for by the general use of electric ranges and water heaters.

This consumption is nearly nine times the average in the United States, and we have yet to find any city in the world which can approach this domestic use.

I was particularly interested in your article, since at a recent conference of large utility officials in Melbourne, Australia, the results of our 1928 operation were quoted by the manager of the Newcastle (N. S. W.) utility, who, to use his own words, when quoting these figures, "left his conferees standing." In other words, the statements were unbelievable, so I have forwarded him additional copies of this annual report to be distributed among the managers of the large Australian electrical utilities, some of whose assets exceed $60,000,000.

J. G. GLASSCO,
Manager, Hydroelectric System.

Winnipeg, Man.